

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.45

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
U.S. Department of Agriculture

SEEDS

FOR SOUTHERN PLANTING

SEEDS



1918



NO RAIN FOR SIX WEEKS BUT
LIKE A CAMEL CAN GO A LONG
TIME WITHOUT A DRINK

7 1/20 ✓
✓
8/15/18
2/15/18



EXPRESS COTTON
5 BALES ON 4 ACRES IN YAZOO COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI

RUMBLE & WENSEL COMPANY

SEED SPECIALISTS

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

PRICES

Owing to the fact that it requires several weeks to have our catalogue printed and shipped to us, we were unable to make prices on many seeds at the time the catalogue was printed, hence it was necessary for us to have prices printed on a separate sheet and inserted at the time of mailing.

LOOK FOR YOUR PRICE LIST.

Alphabetical Index Showing Page For Catalogue Reference

While we have tried to list all our Seeds, Plants, Seed Sowers, etc., in as logical and alphabetical order as possible, we give below an index to aid in finding the items you are most interested in.

	Page		Page
Alfalfa.....	15	Lespedeza.....	14
Bacteria, Soil Inoculation.....	12	Lettuce.....	37
Barley.....	24	Millet.....	22
Beans, Garden.....	32-33	Mustard.....	38
Beans, Soy or Soja.....	19	Okra.....	38
Beans, Velvet.....	19-20	Oats.....	23-24
Beets, Table.....	34	Onion, Seed and Sets.....	39
Beets, Stock.....	22	Parsley.....	39
Cabbage, Seed.....	34	Parsnips.....	39
Cabbage, Plants.....	26	Peanuts.....	17
Cane, Japanese Ribbon, Orange,		Peas, Garden or English.....	40
Amber, Sumac.....	21	Peas, Cow or Field.....	18
Cantaloupe.....	37	Peppers.....	40
Carrots.....	35	Plants, Summer flowering.....	29
Clovers.....	15-17	Plants, Vegetable.....	26
Collards.....	35	Potatoes, Irish.....	41
Corn, Broom, Kaffir, Jerusalem,		Roses.....	27-29
Milo Maize.....	21-22	Pumpkins.....	41
Corn, Field.....	2-7	Radish.....	41
Corn, Roasting Ear, Sweet.....	36	Rape.....	22
Cotton.....	8-11	Rutabaga.....	43
Cucumbers.....	36	Seeders and Hand Sowers.....	44
Egg Plants.....	37	Seed Cleaners.....	45
Fertilizer.....	48	Sorghum, see Cane.....	
Feterita.....	21	Sprayers.....	45
Flower Baskets.....	46	Spinach.....	42
Flowers, Live Plants.....	22-29	Squash.....	42
Fungicides.....	48	Sunflower.....	22
Fruit Trees.....	31	Tomato.....	42-43
Grasses.....	24-25	Turnips.....	43
Insecticides.....	26-48	Vines.....	28
Incubators.....	46	Watermelons.....	48
Leek.....	37		

Belle Helene, La., Sept., 1916.
"I bought 40 bushels Cow Peas from you this spring and planted them on 40 acres and got the heaviest crop of vines that I believe I ever got before; also a neighbor ordered seed from you at the same time and had like results."—R. R.

Bastrop, La., Sept., 1916.
"Had a fine crop of Lespedeza Hay from your seed."—T. J. B.

Singleton, Texas, Oct., 1916.
"I had four acres planted with your Mosby Prolific Seed Corn, made the best corn crop I ever made."—E. B. C.

Hammond, La., Oct., 1916.
"Beg to advise that your Express Cotton Seed gave entire satisfaction and am pleased to recommend your line of seed whenever opportunity affords itself."—R. L.

Andalusia, Ala., Sept., 1916.
"The Surcopper Seed Corn made the best of any early Seed Corn I have ever used. But the gale in July hurt very bad."—W. C.

Floralda, Ala., Oct., 1916.
"I write to inform you how your Express Cotton made for me. I planted three acres and I gathered 1,429 pounds of seed cotton. It turned out 440 pounds lint. The cotton and seed brought me \$85.65; also planted three acres of the Simpkins Improved Prolific, which picked me 1,400 pounds seed cotton—turned out 485 pounds lint cotton, cotton and the seed brought me \$79.92. I am going to try your Express Cotton another year."—D. S. K.

P. S.—Above means a yield of 30.8 % lint for Express Cotton.—R. & W. Co.

General Information and Terms of Sale

How to Send Money

Money can be safely sent by bank check, postoffice order, express money order, registered letter or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

Seeds by Mail

Packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed at our expense. Larger quantities are quoted throughout this catalog "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that we deliver either by mail or express, as you prefer, and prepay all charges. This applies to any postoffice in the United States. "By express or freight" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

Seeds by Express

Shipment by express is far more satisfactory than parcel post, because of quicker transit and more careful handling. To points beyond the third zone it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

Lower Freight Rates and Quick Shipment

For large orders shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Unless otherwise specified, all prices are f. o. b. Natchez (customer paying transportation charges). Natchez is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Fluctuation in Prices

Onion sets, grass and clover seeds, seed grain and other field seeds fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

About Warranting Seeds

While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned."

A Notice and a Warning

We are the oldest seed house in the state, and with the exception of possibly one or two others in distant states we are the oldest in the entire South. We have an immense establishment covering an entire city block, the only establishment of the kind in Natchez, in charge of a scientific and practical seedsman and agriculturist—a graduate of the Mississippi A. and M. College.

Our experience and training places us in position to render you better seed service than you could expect from the dealers who are not really seedsmen, but handle seeds as a side line, and who themselves may have very inferior seeds palmed off on them. These inferior seeds are in turn, possibly through ignorance, palmed off on the planter. During the last few years there have been many "direct from farmer" advertisements in the agricultural journals. While some of these may be all right, by far the majority of these advertisers are unscientific, are ignorant as to what constitutes true type, are ignorant as to the heredity of the very seeds they are advertising, ignorant of the fundamental principles of plant-breeding and ignorant of the laws of heredity. They may be honest in their intentions, but it takes more than good intentions to produce good crops; it takes good seeds, and thorough cultivation. Don't take chances on a thousand dollar crop for dime saving in seed. When you are in need of seed come to scientific headquarters, where **quality**, not price, is the motto.

RUMBLE & WENSEL CO.

Arcadia, La., Oct. 14, 1917.

I found your seed to be highly satisfactory. They are, in fact, the best in quality and the cheapest in price of any seed that I've ever used.

The yield of my Yokohama Velvet Beans was very good and also the Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans. I cannot recommend your seeds too highly.—Reginald R.

Anding, Miss., Oct. 8, 1917.

Am well pleased with your R. & W. Prolific Corn. I believe 27 small ears will shell a peck. My neighbors saw what fine corn it was and wanted to know where I got the seed.

We have been able to get a 525-pound bale of cotton from 1,400 pounds of Seed Cotton, this on thin hill land. We are getting half bale per acre after the heavy rains which fell in August and September. We would have gotten three-fourths of a bale had it not been for these rains. I am certainly satisfied with the Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed.—T. F. S.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
LICENSE NUMBER G-15477

FARM SEEDS

Raise more feedstuffs, help supply our army and our allies. Now is the time for the southern farmer to show his patriotism and reap a harvest of gold in the doing.

Surcropper Corn

**FOR ALL SEASONS.
QUICK—SAFE—SURE.**

This truly wonderful variety of Corn was originated in Texas about twelve years ago. Since that time it has been grown with wonderful success throughout the entire South.

It is the hardest Corn, can stand more dry weather and make more Corn on poor thin land than any other corn we have ever sold. It is such a rare occurrence that any one has ever failed to produce a satisfactory yield with this Corn, that it was given the most fitting name, SURCROPPER. Owing to the fact that it can be planted any time from early spring to late summer it is also known as ALL SEASONS.

So many of our customers who have been growing Corn all their lives and who have tried all other varieties insist that Surcropper is absolutely the one best variety that we are giving it the first place in our catalogue, and should have first place on your farm.

Surcropper Corn has never won any of the ribbons at the corn shows and none of the record-breaking yields have been made with it, but we believe that if you will take a five-year or a ten-year average you will find that Surcropper will make more good, sound corn to the acre than any other variety of corn grown in the South today.

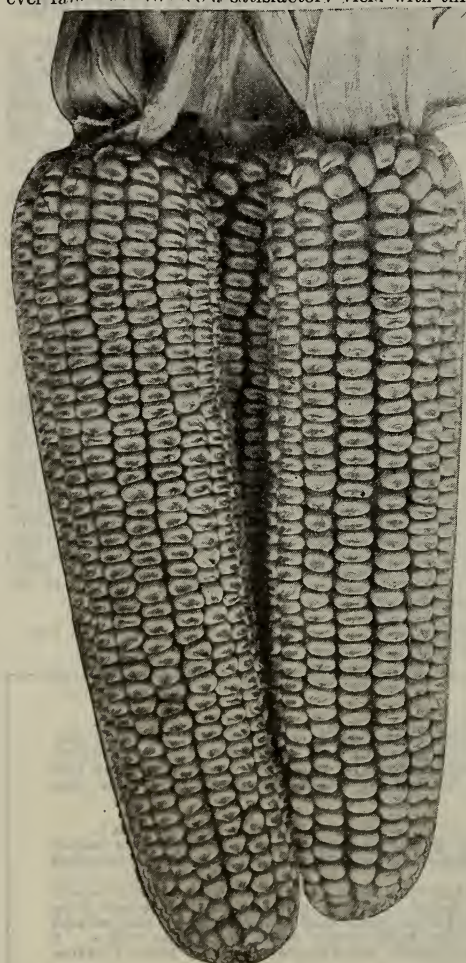
Thousands of farmers have tried Surcropper from all parts of the South and everywhere it has made good. It is a most vigorous grower with great vitality to withstand the varying conditions to be found in the South.

Surcropper is especially adapted to old, poor, thin, worn-out land, but it will give correspondingly big yields when planted on rich bottom lands. It is called "Surcropper" because it is a sure cropper. It can be planted in the spring at the regular corn planting time or it can be planted in late summer on potato land or on wheat or oat stubble. It was planted on July 27, 1914, in Yazoo County, Mississippi, and matured before frost. Mexican June Corn planted the same day was barely in roasting ear stage when frost caught it.

While Surcropper has all the advantages of being a drouth resister tiding over hot, dry weather even better than the Mexican June Corn, it has a stalk no taller than ordinary corn. The ears are good sized, being stocky and well formed. The cob is white and there are from 12 to 14 rows of large white grains that have good depth for such a quick maturing corn. If you do not include Surcropper in your spring planting be sure to get some for late planting.

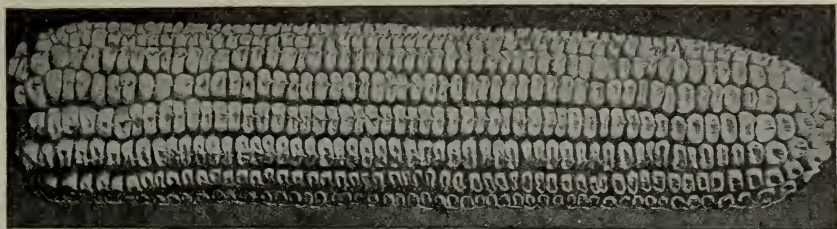
Surcropper makes the sweetest roasting ears of any corn that we have ever seen and we have eaten roasting ears from Surcropper corn just 60 days from date of planting.

We cannot recommend Surcropper Corn too highly to our customers.



Surcropper Corn

Phil Campbell, Ala., Oct. 5, 1917.
The Seed Corn I bought of you is fine. It beat anything else I had. One of my neighbors planted four rows of it beside his brag Corn. Both kind were planted at the same time and the four rows of Surcropper will make nearly twice as much to the row as his brag XXXX Corn.
—J. W. W.



Ferguson's Yellow Dent

THE HEAVIEST YIELDING VARIETY OF YELLOW CORN EVER INTRODUCED IN THE SOUTH.

Last spring when we offered this most wonderful variety of corn for sale a great many of our customers would tell us: "I have tried the Yellow Dent and it didn't do so well." They had tried some variety of Yellow Dent corn, possibly unacclimated Northern grown seed, but they had not tried FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT or they would have had a different story to tell. It has always been strange how many people think that "Yellow Dent" is the name of a variety of corn. There are almost as many varieties of yellow dent as there are of white dent corn. Practically all of the corn we have in the South is dent corn. As soon as anyone could see a sample of Ferguson's great big, deep yellow grains, they would want some of the seed. We sold it in almost every direction, to the Delta farmers, to the Hill farmers, to big farmers and to little farmers. And we have never had a single complaint. Everybody that planted it is well pleased with it. Mr. Jesse Bridges of Holmesville, Miss., says: "Talk up your Ferguson's Yellow Dent. It is the best corn I ever planted." Mr. R. P. Gibson of Sibley, Miss., says: "It is good enough for me." It will be good enough for you too. Read the description and send us your order RIGHT NOW.

This is the one most popular variety of yellow dent corn planted in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Everyone who sees it recognizes its fine qualities. The Arkansas Experiment Station with its eleven sub-stations tested this variety along with a number of other standard varieties from the South and from the North and when the yields were averaged up, **Ferguson's Yellow Dent** stood at the head of the list.

There is a demand for yellow corn in New Orleans every year for export. The corn raised in the South is especially desirable for this purpose as it does not contain as much moisture as the Northern Corn and we would be glad to see a large acreage of Ferguson's Yellow Dent planted for this purpose. It is well adapted to the varying soils and climates found in the South. Whenever we are called upon to name a yellow dent corn that will be most satisfactory for a wide variety of soils and seasons we always name Ferguson's Yellow Dent.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent is a medium, early maturing variety. The ears are medium size, stocky, unusually heavy for their size, well protected at the tip by a tight fitting shuck which serves to protect it against the weevil. The cob is a deep red covered by large, broad, deep golden yellow grains that make a most beautiful sample of shelled corn. **Don't make the mistake of planting Northern grown yellow corn** when we can supply you this high-yielding, drouth-resisting, Southern grown, acclimated Ferguson's Yellow Dent Seed Corn.

Goliad Ensilage Corn

Goliad Ensilage corn makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other variety. Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn. Ears are 12 to 14 inches in length, and on good soil it grows 12 to 18 feet high. Big white ears, drouth resistant and a remarkable silo corn. Recommended highly by agricultural colleges in the south.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. J. R. Ricks, Station Agronomist, Miss. A. & M. College, in regard to Goliad Ensilage Corn:

"Goliad corn is one of the best varieties I have ever seen for ensilage. It stands the drouth well, and does not seem to be injured as much as other varieties during excessive rainy periods. It is a rather late maturing corn, taking about 140 days to mature it enough for the silo. It is a white variety. On good soil it makes two and three ears to the stalk."

READ WHAT MR. LEWIS HAS TO SAY ABOUT GOLIAD CORN — MANY OTHERS ARE JUST AS ENTHUSIASTIC.

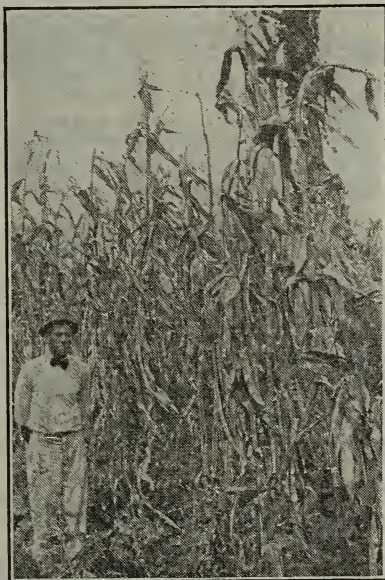
Stanton, Miss., October 1, 1917.

I planted 10 acres of your Goliad Corn for silage. The season has been a very poor one, insufficient rains, yet in spite of this abnormal drouth, I cut 100 tons of silage from this 10-acre field and saved 1-4 of an acre for seed. From this small plot, which I personally measured, I pulled 20 bushels of very choice corn, many ears measuring 12 inches in length. This isn't bad considering the fact that about 15 bushels per acre is an average corn crop in this section. My neighbor cut silage corn from a ten-acre field—a red cob corn—and got 60 tons.

H. D. LEWIS, Mgr.

Meridian, Miss., Nov. 19th, 1917.

Without question the Goliad is the best silage corn grown. I do not believe that any corn will stand drouth so well. (Signed) J. M. McB.



This 12-acre field of Goliad Ensilage Corn produced as high as 72 bu. to the acre and an average of 55 bushels to the acre.

**NEW ERA CORN**

Pronounced by many "The Best Field of Corn in Mississippi." The best is none too good for our customers.

New Era Corn

THE MOST PROLIFIC CORN IN THE SOUTH.

Yields of 150 bushels per acre have been frequent. Most of us will recall the high yield of 227½ bushels made by little Bennie Beeson in 1911, but not many will probably know that Bennie planted the New Era Corn from the same strain and same blood as the New Era which we are offering today. Give New Era Corn the same care and attention and it is our opinion that on good land it will outyield any other variety enough to pay for cost of seed and cultivation.

A great many who have seen our contract field of New Era Corn this year say they believe it the best field of Corn in Mississippi. It is grown and cared for by one of the most practical and scientific farmers in the State, one who has experimented with a great many varieties of seed corn and is discarding them all for New Era and Surcropper.

New Era is a very prolific Corn, growing from two to six ears to the stalk. The ears are uniform in shape with tips and butts well filled out and from eight to twelve inches long. The cob is unusually small and the kernels white, big, long, and sound. It frequently shells out 90 to 92 pounds of Corn to the barrel.

New Era matures in 90 to 100 days. Best results usually obtained from New Era planted in month of May. It is adapted to all classes of soil.

New Era is certainly the most prolific variety of Corn grown in the South. A recent testimonial from a small but most reliable farmer:

"Your New Era Seed Corn yielded me 85 bushels per acre on 12 acres—land when previously worked by a negro tenant, indifferent labor and indifferent seed, never produced more than 15 to 20 bushels per acre."

It took ten years of painstaking work and skill to produce New Era Corn in its present high state of prolificacy, drought and disease resisting traits, small cobs and sound uniform kernels.

We have never yet been able to supply the demand for New Era Corn and while we have a large quantity to offer this season, we would advise ordering as early as possible to insure getting your order filled.

We have prepared a very elaborate booklet which tells all about New Era Corn. Ask for your copy, it is free.

Mexican June Corn

There are several varieties of Mexican June Corn, all of which are noted for their ability to make a crop of corn in a very short length of time and withstand an immense amount of dry weather which usually follows corn planted after grain or potatoes in May or June.

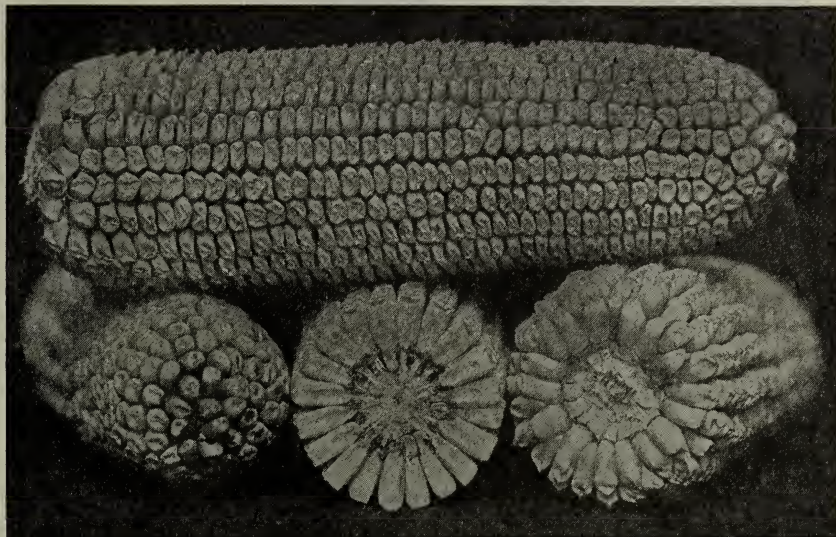
We can supply seed of the "Little Ear Prolific" variety of Mexican June Corn which is quite a favorite with a great many and we can also supply the "Big Ear" variety which is quite a favorite with as many more. Mexican June Corn is used largely for ensilage and is becoming more and more popular each year.

At the time our catalogue is printed it is impossible to quote Mexican June Corn intelligently, but we will be glad to name prices when you are ready to buy.

Clarksburg, Miss., Oct. 16, 1917.

It gives me pleasure to say that the seed corn I ordered of you last spring was tried out under very adverse conditions and proved satisfactory.

Your Munson variety of Corn is especially hard to beat. I broke Lespedeza and Bermuda sod (3 years old) the 5th to 10th of May and never had any rain from before ground was broken until about 1st of July, made 40 bushels to the acre. It is the finest dry weather corn I ever saw. I expect to do more business with you.—H. M. K.



TRIM'S IMPROVED SHOE PEG CORN

Trim's Improved Shoe Peg Corn

Shoe Peg Corn is by no means a new breed or variety of Corn. There's scarcely an old farmer in the South, for this is strictly a Southern Corn, who has not planted Shoe Peg Corn during his life, and they all invariably prefer this variety for general planting. Being a native Southern Corn it is perfectly adapted to Southern conditions, such as dry weather and wet falls.

Mr. Trim wrote us: "Most all corn, except my Shoe Peg, has been a failure in this country this season, due to rain, rain—one to ten hard rains every ten days—notwithstanding this excessive moisture the corn did not 'fire' enough to affect the yield materially this season. Trim's Improved Shoe Peg Corn will not only stand an excessive rainy season, but is one of the best drought resistant varieties that we have in the South today. We have known it to make a fairly good crop without any rain at all after crop was three weeks old." Mr. L. S. Koerber of Adams County, Mississippi, advises us that practically with no rain at all this season he has made a fine crop of Trim's Shoe Peg Corn.

The ears of this variety turn down on stalk at maturity, causing them to shed water, while if they remain standing, as many corns do, water would run into the ear through the end, collecting around the butt and causing it to rot.

At gathering time most corn has weevils, but they are much worse on corn that runs out past shuck. Trim's Improved Shoe Peg Corn has shuck that not only covers the end, but extends beyond, practically a weevil-proof corn.

Seventy pounds of Trim's Corn will shell not less than 58 pounds, but no tests have ever been made showing such a low average. Mr. Trim's neighbors, without a single exception, plant his Improved Shoe Peg Corn.

We offer only field selected Trim's Improved Shoe Peg Corn shelled, nub and tip ends removed before shelling, the corn then graded. Mr. Trim does not claim any record-breaking yield on his corn, but the number of bushels he can make can easily be duplicated by any farmer. Mr. Trim has raised the yield of some farmers 16 bushels to the acre, and some say it is better than he claims, and we say the best weather and weevil resistant variety we have ever handled.

REGARDING PLANTING.

It is very important that when planting Shoe Peg Corn with planting machines, large hole planters should be used. Shoe Peg is a very long grain corn, and if a small hole planter is used, the kernels are liable to be damaged, thus preventing germination.

All our seed corn is carefully selected, butted and tipped before shelling, then graded.

I have twenty acres of your Trim's Improved Shoe Peg Corn. It looks fine, way ahead of everything I have seen. I intend to plant lots next year.—J. R. Pearson.

"The best is the cheapest." Your Trim's Improved Shoe Peg Corn yielded five times as much as the other variety of "Shoe Peg Corn," yours very prolific, big ears; the others a poor yielder of nubbins.—J. S. Marshall, Mississippi.

Trim's a good, reliable yielder, weevil and weather resistant—best corn I ever planted.—L. S. Koerber.

St. Francisville, La., Oct. 7, 1917.

I have about 25 acres planted in corn of the seed I bought from you—Trim's Shoe Peg and R. & W. Prolific. I haven't gathered it yet but am pretty certain I will make from 5 to 10 bushels more per acre on the same land than I did last year, although we had a very severe drouth this year. Trim's Shoe Peg is my favorite for general crop purposes and I will order some more from you for another year.—H. M. W.



Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn.

Mosby's Prolific

Pure-bred corn seed, suitable for this climate and soil, is well worth \$25.00 per bushel. Such a corn (but at a much cheaper price) is our Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn, the Pedigreed Graded kind. One bushel is sufficient to plant six acres, and beyond any question of doubt it will positively increase your yield "10 Bushels More Corn to the Acre." Using selected Pedigreed Graded Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn, the planter is sure of a much greater profit, **because** the increased yield from this seed over ordinary corn seed pays for the seed used and carries the expense of planting and cultivation. Should you give special care and attention to the preparation of your land and care of the growing crop, R. & W. Co.'s Mosby's Prolific will probably reward your efforts with two or three times the last crop harvested from ordinary seed.

Mr. Mosby originated this famous and deservedly popular strain of corn some thirty-six years ago. He took as his base a cross between two pure-bred but widely different strains. Like Burbank, Edison and other great originators, Mosby foresaw a need and builded for it. He foresaw very clearly that the South was destined to be a **great corn growing section**. So far, however, certain obstacles, such as prolonged drouths, noxious insects which could not be exterminated within expense allowance, and blighting diseases from which there seemed no escape, had prevented the marketing of a general crop at a working profit. Time and experience has proven that Mosby's forecast was accurate. It has also proven that his estimate of the kind of corn prolific enough to cope with Southern conditions was right, for today his 36-year strain is crowding other crops from their fields and producing "10 Bushels More Corn to the Acre" than the land ever produced before.

The South needed and Mosby gave it "an all-around" prolific white corn which not only contained ideally balanced portions of fat, protein and starch, but is "hardy good liver" enough to withstand unusual conditions of weather, and is immune, in large measure, from the blighting effects of plant diseases and the attack of insects. In addition to being the only Seed Corn prepotent enough to transmit the above indispensable qualities, Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn has a small-cobbed, medium-sized and perfectly proportioned ear, perfectly covered with healthy kernels, each of which carries its hereditary tendency to propagate plants bearing from two to four ears of corn. Its root-endowment is practically perfect, as the hereditary trait of robber-suckers which so much weakened other Southern corns, have, in the case of Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn, been entirely eliminated in its early breeding. It is so well leaved and hardy that even in times of severest drought it is not liable to "firing."

Our Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn is raised each year by two of the most scientific seed corn breeders in the South. It is protected from outside contamination, and on the inside is protected by the understanding of these keen plant breeders.

Our Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn is carefully selected, shelled, nub and tip ends removed before shelling, **the corn then graded.**

Our Selected Graded Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn is far cheaper than trying to raise your own seed. In the first place, our Mosby's Seed should give you fully "10 Bushels More Corn to the Acre" than any seed you can get anywhere, and in the second place it is impossible for the home-grower to keep his seed pure and up to type. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin 414, advises most emphatically against the raising of one's own seed when pure bred stock may be purchased from professional seedsmen. The bulletin says in part: "If of the best quality it will be worth \$25.00 per bushel more for seed purposes than unselected corn. A bushel of seed corn will plant 6 acres. Seed of the best quality will increase the yield 10 bushels per acre, thereby increasing the harvest 60 bushels for each bushel of seed planted."

The range of our Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn is practically limitless. No matter how poor the soil, this peerless corn will mature a crop. The average corn crop for Louisiana in 1910 was about 23 bushels. With average weather conditions and fair soil our Mosby's Prolific Seed Corn can increase this yield fully three times.



Munson Corn.

Munson Corn

Munson is another truly Southern variety of corn. While we catalogued it for the first time in 1916, it has been a very popular variety throughout the South and Southwest for a number of years. Munson Corn will make friends of anyone who will plant it on reasonably good land anywhere in the South where there is enough moisture to produce a good crop of corn. Read this from North Carolina: "The Munson Corn is a great success. Believe it will improve with acclimation." Here is one from Mississippi: "Planted a small patch of Munson Corn way off in a corner of the field. Had it worked one time and then got busy and forgot it, but it made the finest corn I ever saw. Ears from 12 to 14 ½ inches long and filled with corn."

We do not advise the planting of Munson on old run-down land; but for bottom and valley lands and for fertile soils in general it is the very last word in a heavy-yielding, all-purpose field corn. We use the expression "all-purpose" because, while it takes rank with the very best as a feed and bread corn, it has also proven to be one of the best show varieties that the Southwest has yet brought forth. It took first prize for Texas corn at the National Corn Show in 1907, and has won a great array of first prizes at the State shows in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. The long, cylindrical ears, with straight, closely placed rows, are attractive in a high degree.

There is one feature of this corn that it might be well to call attention to here; occasionally people object to it before they become well acquainted with it on account of a few ears having defective tips. Once in a while the shuck on an ear fails to enclose its end completely, and this leads sometimes to slight damage right at the end or tip of the ear. But it must never be forgotten that there is no absolutely perfect corn; and, after all, bushels to the acre, not fine points, is what the practical grower is looking for; and this is what Munson corn gives in the most bountiful measure.

This great corn was the first native Southwestern variety to be put upon a pure-bred basis by scientific breeding methods; and it has been an unrivaled success from the very day it was introduced. It is a medium late corn, with good vigorous stalks, producing one to two ears of large size and symmetrical shape. The white, oily grains are wedge-shaped, medium size, and in favorable seasons often measure half an inch or more in length. The cobs, also, are white. The man who wants a fine, pure-bred, large-eared corn for good land need prosecute his quest no further.

Miscellaneous Varieties of Corn

We have connections with some of the largest growers of practically all of the standard varieties of Seed Corn, such as Hastings Prolific, Vardaman Stooling, Cocke's Prolific, Jones' Prolific, Marlboro Two Ear, and others. If you are partial to any of these varieties we can secure them for you direct from the breeders at the same price that you could get them elsewhere. We don't buy seed corn from any and everybody; we have to know the man we buy seed corn from and know the history of his corn. You should feel perfectly safe in buying from us.

Greenwood Springs, Miss., Oct. 15, 1917.

I am well pleased with the seed I ordered from you. I planted four acres in the Surcropper Corn. I have not gathered the corn yet but I want to have some of it growing every year. The land on which this corn was planted has been in cultivation for 60 or 70 years and the ears are as large as an ordinary man's leg. It is all you claim it to be. I planted some in April, May, June and some as late as the 12th day of July. Am eating roasting ears off of it now. Best wishes to all planters of Surcropper.—L. R. C.



Cotton Seed

The following is taken from our 1917 catalogue but it is so applicable to this season that we are merely reproducing it. Of course, the price for cotton is about ten cents per pound higher this season.

With cotton at this writing selling at 18½ cents per pound and cotton seed selling around \$55.00 per ton, cotton seems to offer the best money crop for the Southern farmer and we are expecting the heaviest demand for cotton seed that was ever known. At the time this catalogue is written (the last of October) we have had hundreds of inquiries for cotton seed and have already sold large quantities. We are having to pay our growers more for their seed f. o. b. their stations than we sold the seed at retail last season. Reports from every section indicate that the demand is much greater than the supply. Of course, like everything else these days, our prices on Cotton Seed are going to be much higher than last season, still they do not carry more than a very reasonable profit to us and it is our honest opinion that it will pay the farmer a mighty handsome profit on the investment to pay us a few cents a bushel more for our selected cotton seed than to plant something that is doubtful. We do not like to say so much ourselves about the high quality and the yielding power of the seed we sell, but prefer that you read some of the letters from our customers. These are results of the true tests. Select the variety that you think best adapted to your conditions and send us your order at once or we may have to disappoint you and ourselves by having to return your money.

Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton

As is usually the case, we have had more trouble getting enough seed of this wonderful variety of cotton than we have ever had selling what we bought. Mr. Mitchell could not begin to fill our requirements this season. When you read the following description of this cotton you will see why it is in such demand. We also have a little folder "How We Whipped the Boll Weevil to a Frazzle." It will tell you much more. Send for a copy, it is free.

We believe that this one variety of cotton has done more toward helping the South combat the boll-weevil than any other agency that has been employed. There are many varieties of cotton on the market and a number of them are thoroughly reliable when average conditions of fertility, rainfall and climate are considered. However, since the advent of the boll-weevil all other conditions have become secondary to this devastating pest.

A cotton which is not a quick and prolific boll-maker cannot produce a paying crop in boll-weevil districts, because the only practical and certain way to whip the boll-weevil is to plant a hardy, prolific and quick maturing variety and rush it through to maturity before many generations of boll-weevil have had time to come forth. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton is just such a cotton. It has been making a good crop of cotton wherever planted in spite of the boll-weevil.

Has been making larger yields of cotton to the acre since the advent of the boll-weevil than many of the other varieties produced before the boll-weevil. It is so early and so prolific and sets so many more bolls than any other variety that even in the worst infected districts of Louisiana it has been making a bale to the acre. Mr. J. W. Cobb of Afton, Louisiana, writes us that one of his tenants made 10 bales of cotton on 9 acres.

Taking the averages for the past few years, this cotton has proven far more dependable and profitable than any other variety.

It required fifteen years of selecting, proving and re-selecting before Mr. Mitchell succeeded in perfecting his wonderful Improved Cotton. A small boll, short staple variety; "very early; very prolific; it beats the weevil to a frazzle." This cotton is today the peer

(Continued on next page)

MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON—Continued.

of any cotton, for it blooms in 60 days, and is ready for picking in about 115 to 120 days. Aside from the fact that it beats the boll-weevil, this variety is free of boll rot, rust and cotton wilt. It matures about twice as many bolls as any ordinary cotton and the storm resistance is great. Mr. Mitchell is improving his seed each year in North Carolina. Long before this catalogue is written in October we have booked hundreds of bushels of this seed for spring 1917 planting.

We realize that you are not interested in what this cotton has done in North Carolina, but you would like to know what it has done in your section. Read the testimonials; some of them may have come right from your home. We have hundreds and hundreds of them from all sections.

We can ship seed direct from Youngsville, N. C., if desired, though we would advise having shipment made from Natchez to save time in transportation. Speaking of transportation reminds us to advise early orders as all transportation companies are way behind with freight and time will be required to catch up.



This field of Wannamaker's Imp. Cleveland Big Boll, on our contract seed farms, produced an average of 1,500 lbs. of seed cotton per acre (bale of 500 lbs.) under boll weevil conditions; this photograph was made after the first picking. You will note empty cotton burs.

Wannamaker's Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

Multiplied from a single stalk selection after six years of scientific plant to row breeding. The best all-round cotton in the South today, boll-weevil or no boll-weevil.

Pedigreed and true to the type throughout; weed growth unlike other strains, stalks medium to small, strong and erect and as broad as high; three to four primary limbs form low down; fruit spurs numerous; long and closely jointed; bolls equi-distant and evenly distributed over the entire plant, as thickly set as bolls of small balled cotton; large 60 average size to the pound, open perfectly, five locked, easy to pick; with storm resistance; free from boll rot; lint of fine quality and one inch in length; seed of medium size, gray, fuzzy; foliage medium to light, dark green, very early and sets fruit closely and rapidly from bottom to top crop which is never caught by frost and can be picked early in boll-weevil territory. Money cannot buy better Cleveland Big Boll Cotton Seed than what we have to offer.

Special Advantages for Boll-Weevil Territory

Besides the advantages of the greatest productivity, highest percentage of lint, large bolls, etc., of our PEDIGREE-CLEVELAND, it has special advantages over other strains for boll-weevil territory. Its advantage as to earliness is equal to that of King, Simpkins, and other similar varieties, with much greater productivity, and ease of picking on account of large bolls. The great susceptibility of Cook's Improved, and its other synonyms, Brown No. 1 and Summer's Half and Half, to boll-rot or anthracnose make it much more desirable to these. Its special advantages over other strains of Cleveland for boll-weevil conditions are as follows: It is not only much earlier, but on account of being PEDIGREE-Cotton, each plant matures early and opens over the entire plant at the same time. In other strains some plants mature early and some late, and the cotton from the late maturing ones is lost. This uniformity of maturity is of undoubted advantage in gathering up all the cotton early and plowing under the stalks.

Another special advantage of our Big Boll Cotton over the small-balled cotton (which we have not stated) is not only its much greater ease of gathering on account of size of boll, but its more perfect gathering, on account of more perfect opening of bolls and lack of nappiness. Much cotton is left in fields by laborers when there is imperfect opening of bolls, small bolls, and nappiness.

We are truly proud of the fine reports of satisfactory yields of our Wannamaker's Improved Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton, but this is as it should be for there is not a more competent nor more painstaking plant breeder in the South than the man who grows this seed for us.

Money Maker Cotton

We have been selling more and more Money Maker Cotton each year since boll-weevil reached this territory. The picture of the stalk here gives you an idea as to why this is the case: 149 bolls and countless numbers of squares and blooms on one stalk. Hundreds of our Louisiana customers are making a bale and more to the acre from Money Maker right in the heart of the boll-weevil district.

It is early and very prolific, the bolls are medium in size and the lint is good. The seed which we offer are grown in North Georgia above the boll-weevil district and from one of the very best strains in the country.

On account of the size and color of Money Maker Cotton Seed it is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." The seeds are small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown with a few black.

Money Maker is also sold under the name of "BANK ACCOUNT," but regardless of the name under which it is sold, it is one of the standard varieties both in and out of the boll-weevil territory, and we do not believe that anyone would make a mistake in planting our MONEY MAKER COTTON SEED.



MONEY MAKER COTTON

149 bolls and hundreds of squares and blooms.

Express Cotton

(1 3-16 to 1 ¼ inch staple.)

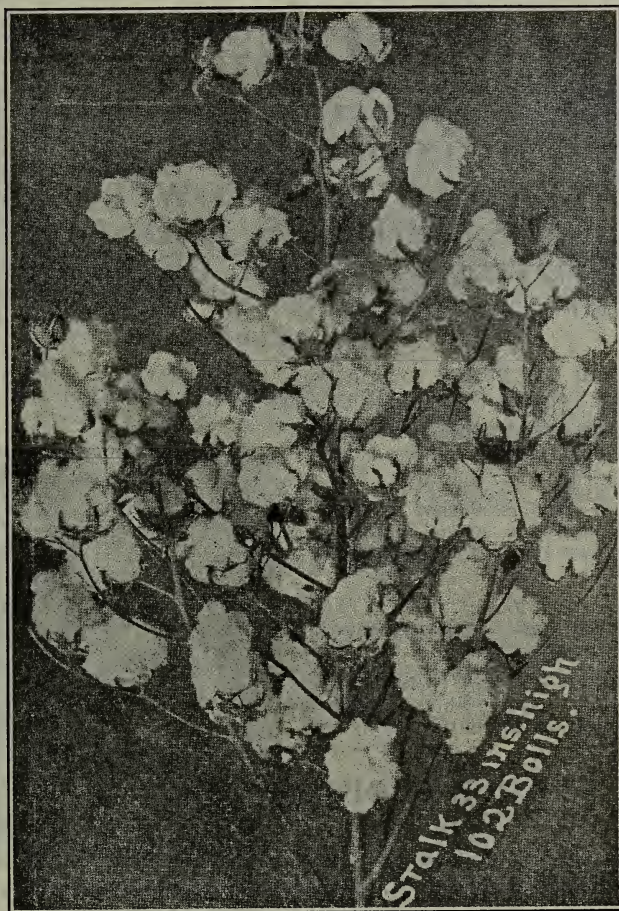
We sold Express Cotton Seed for the first time last season and we were really amazed at the reports that we have had from this wonderful long staple, medium boll, five lock, extra early variety. One of our customers writes that he made three bales on three acres and that he had sold all the seed he had to spare at \$100.00 a ton. Another friend of ours sold his entire crop at a premium over short cotton of 9 cents per pound.

This is the quickest maturing, heaviest yielding staple cotton known. It has been the idea of a great many farmers throughout the South that it was impossible to get a staple cotton that would mature early enough to make under boll-weevil conditions. Express Cotton has already dispelled this belief from the minds of thousands of farmers, and never before have we seen a variety of cotton meet with such general satisfaction.

In order to produce a good staple it is necessary to plant Express Cotton on good, stiff soil. A light thin soil will not produce best results. We have had good reports from both Mississippi Delta and hill lands. Similar reports are coming from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana. Read some of the letters. Free Express Folder for the asking.



Field of Cypress Cotton, yielding a bale to the acre.



Simkins Ideal Cotton

A Medium Size Boll, Very Prolific, Quick Maturing Variety that is well adapted to boll-weevil sections.

"Simkins Ideal.—A medium size boll type, five locks predominating, very early and extraordinarily prolific. Guaranteed grown in WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, the home of the SIMPKINS varieties. This variety is the nearest absolute storm proof cotton grown at the Northern edge of the belt. It grows a strong hardy weed, limbs out close to the ground and fruits early and heavily. It should be planted in not less than five foot rows and plants spaced from 18 to 24 inches apart in boll-weevil territory. This character of planting gives the plant plenty of room, and with its scant foliage, plenty sunshine gets to all parts of the plant which retards the activity of the weevil."

Don't delay sending us your Cotton Seed orders. Select stocks scarce and in big demand.

Eastman, Miss., Oct. 6, 1917.

The Surcopper Corn bought of you is the best that was planted in this locality. The Munson Corn I bought of you is the best I ever had. Raised ears measuring from 13½ to 14 inches in length with good deep grains. My Ferguson's Yellow Dent is good also.—F. D. T.

Boynton, Okla.

Last spring I ordered about forty (40) bushels of different varieties of Cow Peas which I received in good shape and most of which I planted and got an excellent stand. I sold a few bushels to my neighbors and they were all well pleased with the seed and report a good stand and excellent crops. I certainly got a fine lot of Peas from you.—Leo M.

Whitfield, Ala., Oct. 7, 1917.

I am glad to report that both cotton and corn bought of you last spring were as good as could be. Could find as many as 75 matured bolls to stalk of your Simpkln's Cotton and most everybody that sees the Trlm's Shoe Peg Corn wants some for seed another year.—Mrs. W. G. H.

WE RECOMMEND AND SELL

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

TO INOCULATE YOUR

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL OTHER LEGUME CROPS

SMALL COST

LARGE RETURNS
NO LABOR EXPENSE

EASY TO USE

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous, nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes and soil.

MULFORD CULTURES are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

The **color** is different (they are dark, almost black, due to a special ingredient added to increase the growth and activity of the bacteria).

The **count** is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old-form cultures).

The **bottle** is different (being sealed—an important feature which prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air).

INCREASE YOUR CROPS IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating overcropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford, Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
Mammoth Clover
Burr Clover
Yellow Clover

Berseem Clover
COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS
PEANUTS
VETCH
Horse Beans
Velvet Beans
Perennial Peas

SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
Lupins
Sainfoin
Lespedeza
Beggart Weed
and others

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size.....\$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")
1-Acre Size..... 1.50
Garden Size (¼ acre)..... .50

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments.)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST.



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated ALFALFA
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with **Mulford Culture for Alfalfa**. All other conditions identical. **The Contrast Speaks for Itself.**



Field of Melilotus (Sweet Clover).

Help Win the War

Plant Leguminous Forage Crops

**They Will Help Feed the Stock, Produce
Pork and Beef, and Improve Your Land
While Doing It**

The South's Salvation.

We honestly believe that the Leguminous Forage Plants have had more to do with saving the South from dire disaster during the past few years than all other factors combined. The small grains have played a good part and the different organizations for helping the farmers to hold their cotton, to loan money at low rates of interest and the "Buy a Bale" movement have all helped, no doubt, but it was the Leguminous Forage Plants: Alfalfa, the Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Lespedeza, Peanuts, etc., that did the most toward feeding and fattening the live stock, loosening up the soil and adding nitrogen and humus to it and in many instances furnished food for humanity. Lands that produced from one-fourth to one-third of a bale of cotton, or from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn to the acre, a few years ago, are now making more than a bale of cotton and over a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. The leguminous forage crops are responsible for this increase in the productive power of the soils. With the proper rotation of legumes with the other crops, the Southern soils are being built up instead of being impoverished.

Some years ago, the farmers thought that the soil in the Mississippi Delta was so deep and so rich that it could never be exhausted, but the continual cropping of their land in cotton and corn has long since demonstrated that this was a false idea. The farmers in that section now are growing more Cow Peas, Soy Beans, and other Legumes than perhaps any other section of equal area.

There is no danger of an over-production in Leguminous Forage Plants so long as there is enough live stock on the farm to be fed, and so long as our soils are so deficient in nitrogen and humus. We cannot too strongly urge the planting of Leguminous Forage Plants.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 1, 1917.

In reference to your seed, Soy Beans and Corn, I had planted this year about twenty acres of land and the yield has been very satisfactory, comparing favorably with land planted with other seed or with similar crops raised by my neighbors.—E. N. C. S.

Port Gibson, Miss., Oct. 2, 1917.

I am glad to say to you that I have been using your seeds this year and can report that I have had the finest garden in Port Gibson. The seeds that you sent me germinate well and the plants are strong and vigorous, grow off rapidly and yield copiously.

As evidence of my great satisfaction in the results that I get from your seeds, I am ordering more, and expect to use your seeds as long as they give such perfect satisfaction as they have given this year.—T. J. O'N., Pres.

Rayville, La., Oct. 3, 1917.

I have had the best yield with your Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton that I have had since the advent of the boll-weevil. I am making nine bales of cotton on the same land that I made only seven on last season.

The Cleveland Big Boll Cotton was also good. I have picked 2½ bales from three acres. All of my friends want to get some of the seed next season.

I am well pleased with all the seed I bought from you.—Israel C.

Lespedeza

(Japan Clover)

The South's Greatest Leguminous Hay and Pasture Crop

Alfalfa is good in some sections of the South, Red Clover is a favorite in some sections, Crimson Clover and Alsike Clover all have their places and ought to be planted more than they are, but the one best leguminous hay and pasture crop for the entire South is the Lespedeza plant. We have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense in preparing a bulletin on this most wonderful crop. It gives you a great deal of real information regarding the planting, harvesting, production, feeding value, etc. It is a pleasure for us to send a copy of this little bulletin to any one interested. Valuable but free—write for it.

Lespedeza is one of the most important leguminous crops grown in the South today. It is especially adapted to old worn-out pastures and neglected fields; builds them up and makes them profitable. Good to sow on the hill-sides to stop the washing. All kinds of live stock relish Lespedeza and its feeding value is almost equal that of Alfalfa.

Lespedeza is an annual and reseeds itself when once established. Sow in the spring after ground warms up by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Sow not less than one bushel of 25 pounds per acre, of the very best re-cleaned seed obtainable. We recommend our R. & W. Special Wheelbarrow Seeder. Roll the field or cover seed lightly with harrow. Lespedeza and Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass mixed make the best pasture obtainable. **They give grazing the whole year round.** Sow the Lespedeza seed on the Bermuda sod in the spring, March or April, and thoroughly harrow the sod; sow the Bur Clover in July, August or September. The Bur Clover comes up in the fall before the Bermuda and Lespedeza die and furnishes pasture all the winter until after they come out again in the spring. It reseeds itself and dies down in May. No Southern farmer should be without such pastures.

Lespedeza is a very valuable crop when sown with Oats or other small grain crop. Plant the grain in the fall and then sow the Lespedeza grain in the spring, using about 25 pounds (1 bushel) to the acre. This does not interfere with the grain in the least, and after it is taken off you have a fine crop of Lespedeza already started. You can either graze it or leave it for hay.

One of our customers, Mr. J. C. Harper, Fayette, Miss., made an average of 2.62 tons of Lespedeza hay to the acre last season and it was as fine hay as anyone would want to see. A previous season our customer, R. D. Wells of Arkansas, had two



acres to yield four tons each; average for 26 acres was two tons per acre.

When once established on a piece of land, Lespedeza does not have to be reseeded—it takes care of itself. It will make enough seed even under most adverse conditions to come again the next year.

Even if the seed costs as much as \$5.00 a bushel, and it takes a bushel to the acre, ten years' use will reduce this to 50 cents an acre. Book your order early; we expect to see much higher prices. Write for prices.

Lespedeza Seed Saving Plan

This is a contrivance that fastens on the cutter bar of the mowing machine and drags on the ground behind the cutter bar. The hay falls directly on this pan, which has a perforated top, and the seeds sift through while the hay falls off. The very best of Lespedeza Seed is saved by this method as none of the immature seed fall off as the hay passes over. Price, \$12.50 each, express prepaid. Write for our Lespedeza Bulletin.

Penton, Miss., Oct. 5, 1917.

Beg to advise that the seeds bought of you were entirely satisfactory, making a yield of more than two tons per acre, while seeds bought of another concern, planted in the same field did not do nearly so well. The seeds I speak of were Soy Beans.—J. A. K., by O. L. D., Mgr.

Marlanna, Ark., Oct. 11, 1917.

The Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans bought of you last spring were all right. Germination fine and the yield good considering the drought. We have had scarcely any rain since June 4th to date.—J. D.

Shuteston, La., Oct. 3, 1917.

The Surcrotter Corn, Sorghum Seed and Wanamaker's Improved Cleveland Big Boll Cotton Seed were first class and have given good results.—Frank D.

Pickens, Miss., Oct. 8, 1917.

I have been buying seed from Georgia and other States and have just found out I have made a mistake. Last spring I ordered Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed from you and they are the best I ever planted. I am getting 4 bales on 6 acres of hill land. I don't know when to quit thanking you for the seed. Everyone who saw my cotton wants it for another year.—D. V. B.



FIELD OF ALFALFA

Alfalfa

During the last few years the farmers of Mississippi and Louisiana have been making long strides forward in the production of alfalfa. Of course, some have made failures, but in most cases it was the fault of the man and not the crop. One of our good customers, Mr. H. P. Purnell, Afton, Louisiana, has made a great success with his alfalfa meadows. He took the first premium at the Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport last fall, and his hay is always up to standards and finds a ready market. In ordering more of our alfalfa seed last fall Mr. Purnell says: "The first lot of seed are up to a perfect stand and growing off nicely." Mr. E. B. Walker, director of the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Mississippi, has made a net profit of over \$60.00 an acre on his alfalfa lands during the last year. While you might not make \$60.00 to the acre we believe that you will find it a very profitable crop.

The word "**Alfalfa**" is taken from the Arabic and means "best fodder;" the correctness of this name no one seems able to dispute. Wherever the feeding value of a hay is given nine times out of ten it is compared with alfalfa hay. In other words, alfalfa hay heads the list.

Col. R. E. Smith of Texas, familiarly known as the "**Alfalfa King**," when asked when was the best time to sow alfalfa would always reply, "As soon as your land is ready." Col. Smith used to say that there was hardly a county in the United States that did not have some alfalfa land in it and that Alfalfa could be successfully planted every month in the year. We are afraid that the latter statement is somewhat overdrawn, however. We prefer planting alfalfa in the fall, but spring sowing is very successful in many instances. March and April are the best spring months and September and October the best fall months to sow alfalfa.

Prepare your land well before sowing alfalfa. The land should be broken long enough before the seed is planted to allow the soil to resettle and recompact, but the surface should be kept well pulverized by harrowing. The first inch or two inches should be very loose and mellow, but under this the soil must be firm. Sow twenty pounds of seed to the acre, preferably with an "R. & W." Wheelbarrow Seeder described on another page in this book. This will insure an even distribution of the seed over the entire field and is really the cheapest, quickest and best method of seeding. Follow the seeder with harrow or roller, better with both.

Many farmers right in the Natchez district are getting four and five cuttings of alfalfa hay each season, and we believe that many others could do the same thing. There is nothing magical about growing alfalfa. Just have the conditions right and it will do the rest. Don't forget that alfalfa will not do well on acid soil and that the seed has to be inoculated, unless the bacteria are already present in the soil.

Red Clover

We are mighty glad to see our great President urging the farmers of the South to raise their own food and feed crops or the chances were they would be found tightening up their belt before the next dinner-bell rang.

We have been urging our farmers to grow these food and feed crops for a number of years, crops that not only feed the stock but help feed the land as well. Cotton has been our Kaiser so long that it has been a hard job for us to take hold of other crops with anything but a very doubting heart and hand. Cotton is a mighty good crop for the Southern farmer; don't think we are trying to deny that, but cotton, cotton and then more cotton has just played havoc with some of our very best soils. We have been growing cotton with Western mules fed on Western corn and oats for which we paid a big part of our cotton crop, many times, before the cotton crop was planted.

(Continued on next page)

Marianna, Ark., Oct. 11, 1917.

Vegetable Seeds bought of you were O. K. Germination good and yield fine.—J. J. P.

RED CLOVER—Continued.

Conditions have been changed now, however. We are not only growing clover crops, but are growing some of them in such quantities that last season we shipped thousands of pounds of clover seed to Western connections.

Red Clover is one of the favorites with our Mississippi and Louisiana farmers. One of our good friends who moved to Claiborne county, Mississippi, from Illinois a few years ago planted a large field of Red Clover and two years ago he cleared \$106.00 an acre on this clover without taking into consideration the value of the nitrogen this clover had stored away in the soil for the next crop, whatever it might be.

Our sales of Red Clover are increasing each season, each of our Red Clover customers is increasing his feed supply and his soil fertility each season.

Red Clover is really a perennial plant with us. That is, the same plant will grow for four or five years. It makes its best growth on fertile, well drained land containing abundant line and reasonably free from weeds, but can hold its own better than Alfalfa in this respect. To low, poorly drained soils it is not as well adapted as Alsike Clover.

The best time to plant Red Clover is six or eight weeks before frost. Though it may be planted in spring. Try to get Red Clover Seed in the ground early so they will come up ahead of weed and grass seed. The seeds are small and it requires only 12 or 15 pounds to plant an acre. If planted with Barley, Oats or other grain about half this amount is enough. Cover the seed about 1 to 1½ inches. If soil is very loose roll it. Seeds are hard and require a good deal of moisture to germinate them.

If you have not grown Crimson, Red, White or Alsike Clover on your land, better inoculate your seed with the Mulford Culture described on another page.

**Red Clover.****Alsike Clover**

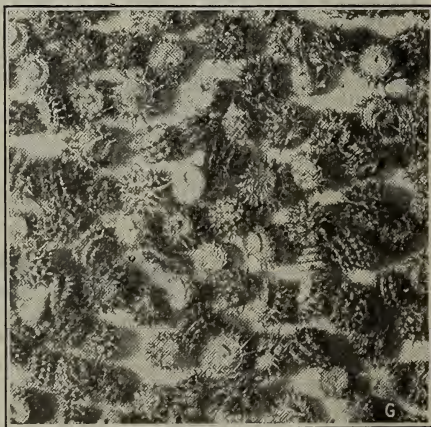
During the last few years Alsike has been gaining in popularity throughout the South, and the acreage has been greatly increased. It is a perennial, one planting lasting for five or six years. It is especially adapted to wet soils and to soils too low in humus to produce red clover. It is harder than red clover and the hay is richer than that of red clover, pound for pound, but the Alsike does not produce as much to the acre. The plants are tall and slender and unless planted with some other crop it is apt to lodge (fall), badly. All classes of live stock prefer the Alsike to red clover, but it should not be fed alone for any great length of time, for it will produce sores on both horses and mules. The seed is much smaller than that of red clover and four to eight pounds to the acre is sufficient. What is said in regard to the seeding of red clover is also applicable to Alsike.

Melilotus**(Sweet Clover)**

While there are several varieties of the sweet clovers only one, Melilotus Alba, or White Blooming Sweet Clover, is of any importance. When young Melilotus very much resembles alfalfa, and is often mistaken for it. It is used for green manuring, to prevent washing along hillsides, for a honey plant and for forage, though stock do not like it much to begin with and have to be forced to eat it. It will grow on land that is too thin to produce alfalfa, and as the same bacteria that grows on sweet clover also grows on alfalfa, it is often used to inoculate land for alfalfa. It is a great soil renovator and likes a lime soil. Melilotus may be sown any time from April until the middle of October, using 20 pounds to the acre. It does not bloom the first year, but the second year it reseeds itself and dies down.

Burr Clover

Burr Clover is an annual and should be planted in August or September. It comes up after the first fall rains, grows all winter and reseeds itself before dying down in May. Every Bermuda Grass pasture should have some Burr Clover sowed on it; this is explained under "**Lepedeza**." There are two varieties of Burr Clover, but the Southern Spotted Leaf is the harder of the two and should be planted whenever procurable. We get out special literature and quote prices on this in the summer. Write us later.

**Burr Clover Seed.**

Hermanville, Miss., October 1, 1917.

I purchased 30 bushels of *Lepedeza* from you last winter and although the hay crop in this section is a complete failure, owing to the most serious drought this country has ever known, yet I am sure the seeds were all right because I have a perfect stand. The seeds were the best and heaviest I have ever seen.—Geo. B.

Vetches

Hairy Vetch is without question one of the most important winter growing leguminous forage crops for the South. It may be sown on Bermuda Grass sod during the summer to furnish winter grazing or it may be sown in the fall with the small grain crops. Our Fall Catalog will give you full information and prices on the seed of Hairy Vetch. Don't forget to write for our Fall Catalog.

Spring Vetch

For those who for any reason failed to get in a field of Winter Vetch we have a Smooth or Spring Vetch which is very much like the Hairy Vetch and can be planted in spring in small grain. Will make a wonderful growth, and furnish excellent feed as well as fertilize the soil.

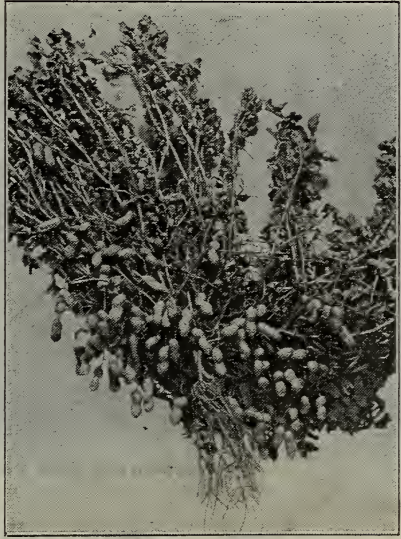
Peanuts

For medium, light, loamy or sandy soils, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They will make from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre on land that is too thin to grow corn more than knee high. Some of those who have tried peanuts claim that they will produce more than a thousand pounds of pork to the acre on land that will not make fifteen bushels of corn.

Peanut hay ranks with alfalfa in feeding value and about a ton to the acre can be produced in addition to the peanuts. Peanuts may be planted between the corn rows as shown in the accompanying cut, or they may be planted on wheat or oat stubble in May or June, in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and about 8 to 10 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate about as you would cotton, running a cultivator several times to keep the soil loose and to keep the moisture in. Some people think that the blooms should be covered, but this is a mistake, as the stems bury themselves if the soil is loose. Peanuts do best in an alkali soil, and it is a good idea to dress your land with lime if there is a deficiency. One of our friends says that he is making more money raising peanuts than he could raising $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent cotton. For full information about the cultivation, harvesting and uses of Peanuts, write the United States Department of Agriculture for their bulletin of Peanuts.

Spanish Peanuts

The Spanish Peanut is, perhaps, the most widely known and the most largely



Spanish Peanuts.

grown variety of peanut in the South. While they are smaller than the other varieties they are much sweeter and finer flavored, making them quite popular with the peanut factories, and their heavy yielding qualities make them quite popular with the stock farmers. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel in the pods will seed an acre. Write for prices.

Large Virginia or Jumbo Peanuts

This is the most popular variety for human consumption, the kind to sell to the peanut parcher.

Tennessee Red Peanuts

This is one of the best varieties for the South. It has the flavor of the Spanish and is almost as large as the Virginia. The pods are long and well filled with nuts of bright red skin. Very desirable for eating.

Eden, Miss., October 1, 1917.

I planted 10 bushels of your Lespedeza Seed on Oat sod about 1st of March this year, using grain drill with a grass seeder attachment, planting about one-half bushel Lespedeza per acre on 20 acres and I wish to say my stand was perfect. The hay now stands about 12 inches to two feet high and I am sure my yield of cured hay will be very fine. I have confidence in the field and grass seed you sell.—I. M. S.

Guthrie, Ky., October 5, 1917.

Will say that I have had good success with the seeds purchased from you last season. Have just finished cutting and baling nine acres of Lespedeza, on which I sowed four pounds of seed per acre last April one year ago. I saved twenty-five tons. After this was shocked the County Agent of Todd County, Ky., took several pictures of it. How is this for a yield in Hay?—Jas. S. L.

(Note.—Notwithstanding, the above remarkable showing we recommend sowing not less than 20 pounds to the acre.)

October 2, 1917.

The seed bought of you (300 bushels) gave us perfect satisfaction. We wrote you yesterday regarding a few hundred bushels Japan Clover and hope your price will be so we may do business with you in the future. —Wm. K. Sons.

Guthrie, Ky., Sept. 30, 1917.

Will say that I seeded 15 acres to Japan Clover with the seed bought from you last spring and I have a good stand of same. All seed bought of you have been entirely satisfactory.—R. L. D.



Whippoorwill Cow Peas planted in orchard.

Cow Peas

Field of Cow Peas.

The Cow Pea has become such a staple crop in the South that it is almost as useless to describe it as it would be to describe cotton or corn. The Cow Pea is the standard leguminous forage crop of the South and no farm should be without a large or small acreage of Cow Peas.

We believe that we are the largest dealers in Cow Peas in the entire country. We maintain a Cow Pea Department separate from our other business, and make a specialty of car lot shipments. We are always prepared to give you the very best prices on almost any variety of Cow Peas. At the time our catalogue is printed the market is so unsettled that we cannot possibly quote prices intelligently. Our Cow Pea Department has gotten up a very attractive little bulletin on the different varieties of Cow Peas and we believe that it will pay you well to get a copy of it. It is free for the asking, as is all of our special literature on cotton, corn, etc., etc.

Our Cow Pea Equipment

We have probably the finest equipped Pea handling apparatus in the entire South and equal to any in the United States. This equipment is in a special department and is used only for the cleaning and grading of Cow Peas. It is electrically controlled and was installed at a cost in excess of \$1,000.00—the **only equipment of the kind in Natchez.**

VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

Clay Peas.—The Clay has long been a standard cowpea in the South. Medium late variety of running habit and vigorous growth of vine, giving a good forage crop. The leaves do not shed as many varieties in curing and the pods ripen very uniformly. For forage, peas, and a soil builder, you will be pleased with Clay. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.**

Brabham.—One of the best and most productive in growth and yield of shelled peas. Upright in growth and retains foliage exceptionally well in curing. Resists disease and is very vigorous and productive. Does best on light soils.

Whippoorwill.—The standard early bush or bunch variety for early crop, for planting broadcast after oats or other grain crops or in the rows between the corn. This variety can be grown further north than other sorts and is being largely planted for soil improvement as far north as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Seeds, brown speckled and rather small.

Large Black-eye.—The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled.

Lady Peas.—Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the best quality.

Unknown, or Wonderful.—A very vigorous grower. It is the largest-growing and most vigorous of the cow peas. The seed is large in size and of a very light clay color.

Iron, Also Called Flint.—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; the demand for it is yearly more than the supply. The pea is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas.

New Era.—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted.

Red Ripper.—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whippoorwill. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seed yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called wine pea; being large and soft, it is used for shelling green in the pod.

N. C. Black.—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early.

To All Cow Pea Sellers and Growers

Offer us from October 1st to June 1st, send samples, name amounts and price.



FIELD OF SOY BEANS

Mammoth Yellow Soy or Soja Bean

A GREAT SOIL IMPROVER AND AN EXCELLENT SUMMER FORAGE CROP.

Soy Beans have now been grown so generally in all parts of the South that we hardly believe that they need any description from us. The use of this crop has increased so rapidly within the last few years that it is very hard to find a community where they are not being grown, and wherever they are grown once they are grown always. Both for forage and bean crop, they are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, it is claimed by many that the Soy Beans when cured with the beans on, furnish a perfectly balanced ration. Experiments show that 1 bushel of Soy Beans has a feeding value of 2 bushels of corn, and that a ton of Soy Bean meal is equal to a ton of cotton seed meal in protein. You can't plant too many acres in Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans—the Oil Mills generally will buy them in 1918.

Soy Beans do well on both light and heavy soils. They are great land improvers and are excellent for ridding land of weeds and grass. Soy Beans are very hardy, resisting drouth and hot weather better than most any other crop and yet they can stand large amounts of water without apparent injury. A mixture of Cow Peas and Soy Beans, one-half to two-thirds beans, balance Cow Peas, is highly recommended. The beans growing upright keep the Cow Peas off the ground. Sow broadcast or with a grain drill stopping up every other hole. Out when the leaves of the beans begin to turn yellow. Partly cure in the swath and finish curing in the cock. This mixture makes an excellent dairy feed and will keep stock in good shape even when doing hard work. This mixture can be grown on land that is too thin for a profitable grass crop. Soy Beans are often planted in corn just the same as Cow Peas. When planted in rows 20 to 30 pounds of seed are required to the acre, and when broadcasted 60 to 90 pounds. They may be planted any time after danger of frost is over, ranging from early spring until middle summer, when they are often planted on wheat and oat stubble. Do not cover Soy Beans deep, one-half inch is sufficient. There are a number of varieties of Soy Beans, but the Mammoth Yellow is generally considered the best.

Velvet Beans

The Velvet Bean has gotten to be such a staple crop in the South that we hardly deem it necessary to give any argument in its favor. Mr. E. B. Ferris, Director McNeil Branch Experiment Station at McNeil, Miss., has issued a very comprehensive bulletin on the Velvet Bean. We advise our friends to get a copy. Write E. R. Lloyd, Director Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Mississippi, for Bulletin No. 179.

In conclusion Mr. Ferris has this to say of the Velvet Bean:

After fifteen years' experience on the cut-over lands of South Mississippi—and these lands are representative of millions of acres of land in other Southern states—the writer believes that cattle and hogs with corn and velvet beans will come nearer solving the problem of profitable agriculture for the section as a whole than all other things combined. From this statement it is not intended, however, that inference shall be made that there is not great value in many other crops for field cultivation or for pasture.

As a matter of fact a great many other crops that grow well on such soils, such as oats, peas, soy beans, peanuts, sorghum, lespedeza, and some of the clovers will greatly add to the possibilities of the two major crops, but with the exception of lespedeza for meadows and pasture, we believe the acreage devoted to corn and beans should generally equal that of all the others combined under average conditions. With corn and beans to furnish concentrates and some roughage, lespedeza for hay, and other crops mentioned as supplementary thereto, there is no reason why the small two-horse farmer, who now and always will do the most of the actual work of developing these lands, may not so increase his income as to be able to live in a way that others, seeing his good work, may be willing to do likewise, and in the end develop at least a part of the millions of acres of our idle lands.—Bulletin 179, Mississippi Exp. Sta.



Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Beans.

Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Beans

We have long recognized the great value of the Velvet Bean where the season was long enough for it to mature, but the ordinary Velvet Bean requires such a long time to mature that it has not been a very profitable crop except in the Southern half of the Gulf States. In these sections it has made enormous yields of forage, and it is one of the greatest soil renovators yet known.

In the Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Bean we have a variety that matures in about 90 to 100 days, and can be grown in almost any part of the South. It is a cross between the old Florida Speckled Velvet Bean and the Yokohama Beans.

The 90-Day Bean may be planted in April or May in the drill with corn or in rows close to the corn, preferably after a rain, and cover shallow. The cultivation of the corn does the rest. The beans will begin to mature in July and will have about finished maturing October 1st or before frost in any section of the Southern States. When through maturing, the leaves fall off, permitting sunshine, and "opening up" so that the corn can be gathered without having to hunt for it. The Early Speckled or 90-Day Bean has been thoroughly tried out and found to be the best thing on the market. One of our friends writes us: "You will have a prosperous people when you get them to growing the Early Speckled Velvet Bean." You can make about a ton of hay to the acre and at the same time they help the corn. One bushels will plant three or four acres.

Our seeds are nicely re-cleaned and put up in good strong bags.

Again We Quote Director Ferris

"The writer, after fifteen years' experience in growing corn and beans, has come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method is to plant either alternate rows of corn and beans, or two rows of corn to one of beans, planting the corn as early as possible with the beans a few weeks later, and covering the beans with a cultivator as the corn is worked, or better, using a regular bean planter."

Osceola Beans

The Osceola bean is a new variety introduced by the Florida Experiment Station, but has several advantages over the Florida and Early Speckled varieties. It is free from the stinging fuzz or velvet on the pods, which makes the other varieties very unpleasant to handle. It has larger beans and pods, making them less expensive to gather, and also is much earlier, at least than the Florida bean.

Is two weeks earlier than the 100-Day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by the 15th; all ripe late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly. Will make 25 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about Oct. 1st and mulch the ground very heavily. On some bunches there were 21 pods. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day.

The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyon. The size of the pod is the same as the "Chinese." Pods are five inches long carrying usually six big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with extreme earliness—the Osceola Bean carrying all the good points of the Lyon and 100-Day, is the latest wonder of the Velvet Bean world. Except for color of bean and a slight decrease in vine, this bean is practically a Chinese bean, but earlier by some three weeks.

We can also supply Lyon, Chinese, Yokohama, and Old Style Florida Velvet Beans. Write us when in the market for anything to plant.

Miscellaneous Forage Crops

Southern farmers are realizing more and more the importance of forage crops for planting on land after the grain is removed. The non-saccharine sorghums, such as Milo, Kafir, Feterita, etc., are very valuable for sowing on land where the first crops are a failure. Instead of the land lying idle it can be made to produce profitable crops. Our sales of such seeds is an indication of the great favor with which they are being received. Sorghums may be planted from March to July.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

There are several varieties of Sugar Cane, differing in the time required for ripening, and qualities for forage or syrup making. Sorghum is a valuable crop whether sown for forage or for syrup making and should be more generally planted. When sown broadcast for forage use one to two bushels per acre. When drilled, half the amount. Plant any time from March to August. Prices subject to frequent changes. Send for special prices on large quantities. Open orders will be filled at market price.



Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat.

Early Amber.—Earliest variety and very popular both for forage or syrup making.

Orange.—Later maturing and stouter, splendid drouth resister, and much liked for forage.

Sumac or Red Top.—The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth resister.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.—This is a tall, stout, late-growing variety of Sorghum that is very desirable for syrup making. It will yield a larger amount of syrup than any other variety except Japanese under average seasonal conditions.

Special prices on large orders.

Japanese Sorghum

Not Like Other Sorghums At All

We have in our office samples of Japanese Cane molasses that are almost as bright as the clearest honey. The flavor is perfectly delightful—not much like sorghum, not much like ribbon cane, just a taste all its own so rich and delicious that you never forget it. Nothing even approaching this as a molasses cane has ever before been introduced; and it has proven itself to be far superior to any of the other sorghums for stock feeding. Ever since we first introduced it three years ago our customers have been reporting to us that they were getting for their Japanese cane molasses a premium of 15 to 25 cents per gallon over ordinary sorghum molasses, and in many instances they obtained a premium over the genuine ribbon cane syrup.

Japanese Sorghum grows from 12 to 14 feet tall, and the stalks measure from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inches in diameter. It gives the heaviest yield of juice and makes the best quality of syrup of any of the sweet sorghums. One man made 343 gallons on 7-8 of an acre and sold every gallon at 75 cents per gallon. Excellent for ensilage and forage purposes. You will do well to plant your entire crop in Japanese Sorghum, but if you are not willing to give up the variety that you are now growing, give Japanese a trial anyway.



Field of Red Kafir Corn.

Kafir Corn

Black Hull White.—Grows four to five feet high. Fodder of Kafir is very palatable and is relished by stock of all kinds.

For fodder sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills. For grain sow about six pounds per acre in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn.

Red Kafir Corn.—Very much like the White Kafir, only grows taller stalks, slender, juicy, and very leafy. Grain is somewhat smaller and harder than White Kafir.

Milo Maize

Dwarf Yellow.—A sure dry weather crop. Stalks grow four to six feet and suckers freely. Grain is much like Kafir though not so hard. Matures several weeks earlier than Kafir, but the stalks are coarser and are not as good feed as Kafir.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum which stools very freely and makes some enormous yields. Fine for all kinds of live stock, especially excellent to make hens lay. We would advise every farmer to have a small patch of Shallu for his poultry. Sow in rows three feet wide at the rate of about eight to ten pounds per acre. Ask for prices on large orders.

Hungarian Millet is an earlier sort, with abundant foliage and slender heads; withstands drouth well.

Oak Grove, La., Oct. 6, 1917.
I am well pleased with all the seed I ever bought of you and I expect to buy all of my seed of you.—A. B. C.

Broom Corn

Broom Corn is a tropical plant and must be planted after the ground is warmed up by the spring sunshine. This is a crop that deserves special attention. The prices paid for the brush for several years has been unusually high, and during the past season broom corn brush frequently sold for \$200 per ton. An acre will produce from 500 to 1,000 pounds of brush. Broom corn should be planted after late corn planting time. It is needless to mention, when the crop is so valuable, that seed producing only the best brush should be used. A well prepared seed-bed is necessary to obtain regular germination. The seed should be planted in drill, a seed every two to four inches. Sometimes it is planted in hills. Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 174 for full information on growing broom corn.

Standard Dwarf.—A popular native variety with broom makers in the South. The brush is good and the plant stands the dry weather well. Prices: Send for current market prices.

Tennessee Evergreen.—A tall growing variety, eight to ten feet high, produces brush of exceptional value and bright color. Prices: Send for current market prices.

Millet

Millet makes a good forage crop and may be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is over, or later on potato or stubble land. Don't let your land grow up in weeds to plague you when it can be made to produce an abundance of good feed.

German Millet.—We offer the large headed German Millet of the purest and best strains to be had. When grown for hay plant one-half to one bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. When planted for seed use half quantity. Make a good seed bed before sowing millet.

Common Millet.—Similar to German Millet but heads and stalks smaller. Makes good hay, and can be grown on poorer land than German Millet.

Dwarf Essex Rape

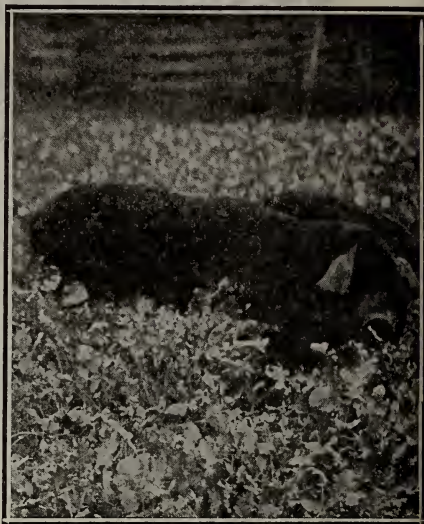
Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, that has ever been introduced in the South. It is an annual, bearing close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant, and it has a taller growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for cattle, sheep and swine. Rape is one of the finest pasture crops you can plant for a quick crop. While it contains more water than some of the other plants, the dry matter of rape is worth more as feed, pound for pound, than that of alfalfa, clover or vetches. This is because rape is very high in protein (muscle, flesh and blood builders) and in ash (which makes the bone). Thus, when rape is pastured by hogs which are being fattened on corn, it balances the ration, and little additional feed, such as skim milk, etc., is required.

For rape put your land in good condition by plowing and harrowing down fine. Plant any time during late summer, fall or winter. May also be planted in spring months. If sown broadcast use 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. If in drills like turnip or rutabaga, 3 to 4 pounds is sufficient. If broadcasted cover the seed by a light harrowing. If there is a showery season rape can be planted between the corn rows at the last working.

Rape is quite hardy and will stand practically unharmed any usual cold anywhere in the Cotton Belt and lower Gulf Coast section.

Rape can never become a pest, as it belongs to the same general family as the turnip and rutabaga, and when planted under favorable conditions of soil and season, it makes an immense crop of green forage, juicy and succulent, and often at a time of year when little green feed is available.

If you have hogs or poultry to feed through the winter, you can't afford to be



Hogs grazing on Dwarf Essex Rape.

without a rape patch. Once you have one, you will never be without one in the future.

We know of no crop plantable at the time of year suitable for rape that will bring you in so great a return for so little expenditure of time and money for seed.

It is estimated that there is in Georgia alone more than a million more hogs than two years ago. Other Southern States have also made great strides in hog growing during the last two years. Every one of these hogs need rape pasture during this fall and winter.

Every poultry raiser needs at least a small patch of rape to furnish green feed during late fall, winter and early spring.

Plant Rape for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry

Mangel Wurzels

The value of root crops for stock feeding is being more and more recognized. Foremost among these are Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets, of which enormous crops may be raised. If fed to cows, will greatly increase flow of milk. They should be planted in rows, 3 feet apart, in very rich ground in spring. Five or six pounds of seed will sow one acre.

Golden Tankard, 90 Days.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden foot-stalk.

Mammoth Long Red, 110 Days.—In England 80 tons have been grown to the acre. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Produces enormous heads, measuring 15 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued by all who have tried them as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. May be planted on a waste piece of ground any time, early spring until middle of July, at the rate of 3 quarts to the acre. The thick stalk may be used for fuel.



Field of Fulghum Oats.

Small Grain Crops

It used to be a very unusual sight to see a grain binder in the South. In fact, it has been only a few years since the writer's brother bought his first binder and one of his neighbors asked him if the "big wheel was to fan the driver." We did not know what fine crops of grain our lands would produce until we were almost forced into growing them.

Now it is no uncommon sight to see three and four binders on one plantation. Many of our farmers are making yields of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley that would make the farmer of the Middle West sit up and take notice. One of our customers who used to buy feed that was shipped in here called on us the other day to know if we could handle 1,000 bushels of Oats grown from the seed which we sold him. Said that he would have about that many more than enough to make his next crop and save plenty for seed.

A Kentucky farmer came to Mississippi a few years ago. Having grown Barley in Kentucky he knew something of its value as a grazing crop, so he bought the seed from us and planted about forty acres. After grazing the barley all winter it looked so thrifty in the spring that he took his stock off and let it head out. He made about 25 bushels to the acre. We bought his entire crop.

In 1915 Natchez shipped the first car of new wheat that reached the St. Louis market. It brought a premium and Cole Milling Company had it made into their celebrated "Omega" flour, which is one of the very best brands of flour made in America.

Our sales of all kinds of Seed Grains have just doubled and trebled during the last few years and we know the farmers are making big money out of their grain crops. Take this advice and you will never regret it: **Don't send way north for your seed grain.** A variety may be the very best for Illinois and absolutely worthless in the South.

We do not like to brag too much, but we do honestly and conscientiously try to supply our customers with the varieties which we know to be best adapted to their needs. When you buy your seed from us you are adding 50 per cent to your chances for success.

Seed Oats

For a number of years we have been making a specialty of Seed Oats and the quality of Seed Oats which we have been furnishing our customers has made for us a very enviable reputation. Samples of our Oats sent to Chicago caused much favorable comment among seedsmen and grain dealers there. One grain dealer said that they were the finest oats he had ever seen come from the South.

We have a folder which was prepared with great care from data taken from actual experience, Experiment Station records and other reliable sources. It gives much valuable advice about Oats in the South from the planting to the harvesting. If you have not already received a copy of this write us at once; it is absolutely free.

We can supply the best seed of any of the standard Southern varieties of Oats. While, of course, we do not make any guarantee against Johnson grass, we most positively will not buy a bushel of Seed Oats from anybody, who will not give us a statement that there is no Johnson grass on the land upon which the oats were produced. We will not contract with anybody without knowing beforehand that the lands are free of objectionable seeds. We are also particular about smut, though it is our advice to treat seed oats with formalin before planting. Our Oat Folder will give full directions for doing this.

If you are in the market for any quantity of First Class Seed Oats, write us quantity and variety and we will give you quotations by the very next mail.

We strongly advise sowing Oats in fall, but sometimes this is not possible and spring sowings are found profitable. We recommend for spring planting our Aurora, Fulghum, McGehee and Hastings 100-Bushel Oats.

Aurora

The New Creation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Quickest Maturing, Heaviest Yielding and Only Beardless Rust Proof Oat in Existence.

This most wonderful variety of Oats, is, we confidently believe, destined to replace all of the Red Rust Proof varieties in the South.

It has been developed from a selection of Red Rust Proof made by Mr. C. W. Warburton, Agronomist in charge of Oat Investigation U. S. Department of Agriculture, about four years ago. It has been thoroughly tested and compared with other varieties each year since then.

Here are some of the leading characteristics as given by Mr. Warburton:

Early—matures one to two weeks ahead of Red Rust Proof.

Color—a bright yellow, rather than a reddish brown color.

Beardless—the more or less troublesome beards of the Red Rust Proof have been eliminated.

Straw—has a very strong, stiff straw which enables it to hold up a wonderfully heavy head and prevent "lodging."

Rust Proof—the crop has shown no signs of being affected by rust.

Weight—the Aurora Oats are extra heavy, weighing 42 pounds to the bushel as they come from the thresher.

Yield—the Aurora beside all its other good qualities excels in this most important point also producing two bushels to the acre more than any other Oats.

We offer this seed for sale for the first time this year and have only a few hundred bushels left after our supplying grower's reserve for his next year's crop.

We prefer selling not more than 10 bushels of Aurora Oats to any one customer.

Fulghum Oats

This is a strain of the Red Rust Proof Oats grown more especially for its earliness; maturing as it does some two weeks ahead of the native strains enables you to have them cut before the native Oats mature and reaching the market two weeks earlier command better prices.

Fulghum Oats also make excellent winter pasture, as they have an unusually heavy hay and do not winter-kill readily. It is a remarkable rust resistant and hardy in every respect.

Hastings "100-bushel" Oats

This is simply the name of the variety (so don't be deceived by the name), a well known, prolific variety, grains large and heavy—rust proof—our offering of this variety from a reliable grower in the Natchez District.

McGehee.—This is an improved strain of the famous Patterson variety of Red Rustproof Oats. It has been grown during the most adverse seasons and has always held its own and has never been known to rust.

Appler.—The Appler is another variety of the Red Rustproof Oats that has been grown very successfully here for some years and is liked better than the original Texas Red Rustproof.

Rye

Rye.—Rye is a very hardy plant, suitable for winter pasture, and sometimes makes excellent grain crops in the Southwest. It is very desirable for winter pasture and for a cover crop to be plowed under in the spring.

Barley

Spring Barley.—This is practically the same as Texas Winter only it has been grown as a spring crop.

Grass Seed

Sudan Grass

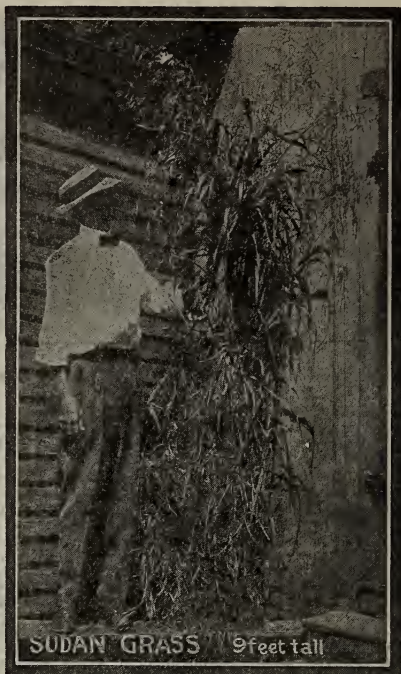
The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced into the South.

Sudan Grass combines all of the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and **does not become a pest.**

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast, in drills, or in rows so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ feet apart about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if in drills, 6 to 8 pounds; and if broadcast, 10 to 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 80 to 100 stems may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Perennial Rye or English Rye Grass is very similar to Italian Rye. Grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow two to three bushels per acre, September to December.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best in heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade. Write for market price on quantities.

White Clover

A perennial clover. A fine grazing plant for cattle and sheep and can be sown any time from September to March. Used a great deal in both lawn and pasture mixtures. Found in almost every part of the country and succeeds best on moist ground. If sown by itself use about eight pounds per acre, but use much less seed in combination with other grasses and clovers.

Rescue Grass

Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first fall rains and grows through the winter, re-seeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

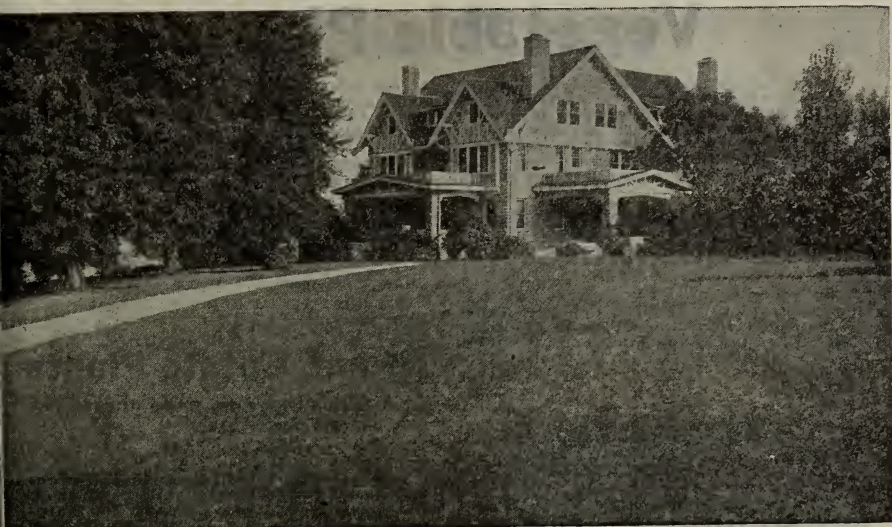
Bermuda Grass

This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well-prepared soil from April to June. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Brome Grass

(Bromus Inermis)

A very popular grass for pasture and for hay. Grows in every section of the United States. No season is too hot nor too cold for it, and no soil is too wet nor too dry for it. Sow in spring fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Is a quick grower and forms a permanent sod, but does not become a pest.



R. & W. Lawn Grass Seed used.

Orchard Grass

The most widely grown grass in the world and no other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. One of the most reliable grasses for both pasture and hay. Not advised for sandy lands, but good on all clay lands that are not too wet. Any clay or loam that will make a fair crop of oats will grow orchard grass successfully. Starts growth very early in spring and stays green well into winter. A quick grower and relished by all kinds of stock, especially when young. As a hay crop it is easily cured. Grows well in open ground or in forest pastures that have been cleared of underbrush. With proper care it is long lived. Sow seed at rate of three bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months.

Italian Rye Grass

An annual grass, very valuable for fall planting only. In the South it comes quickly, completes its growth during spring and early summer. So rapid is its growth that several cuttings of hay can be made in one season.

It is also very valuable for use in Bermuda and other lawns during the winter. After frost has killed the top of the Bermuda burn it off, sow Italian Rye Grass on it liberally and scratch it in lightly with a rake. It will spring up quickly, make a green lawn during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant. Sow at rate of three bushels per acre.

Johnson Grass

Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the South. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay, and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds, March to May. We have some extra nice re-cleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail

samples on request. This seed not carried in our stock, but shipped direct from growers. Prices on application.

Lawn Grass Seed

Your outdoor carpet should be of an even colored grass that grows so close that weeds cannot get through. Think of your lawn as a number of plants, not "just grass." These lawn plants ask what other plants require: good drainage, a soil of a fit quality, the addition of lime where soil is sour, deep preparation by spading or plowing, the addition of fertilizers before planting and from time to time afterwards as the plants continue to feed, and good seed. Where manure is used at any time it should be thoroughly decomposed and free from weed seed and a complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre is advantageous.

Seeding had best be done in the spring or fall. Be careful to have the entire surface as near alike as possible that the grass may be even in its growth and finish by using a fine rake and a heavy roller. Seed heavily. Use seventy-five pounds of the best lawn mixture to the acre, or one pound to three hundred square feet. Sow the seed carefully on a calm, dry day and rake lightly.

Cut the lawn frequently, setting the machine to cut as high as possible, and as weeds grow where the grass seed is not sown, weeds will grow in your lawn and some of them it may be necessary to dig out with a knife.

In very hot, dry weather a thorough wetting should be given about once a week, a little water on a dry surface doing more harm than good.

Each spring after the winter heaving of the lawn by frost is over the lawn should be re-rolled while the sod is wet.

Carpet Grass

Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and spreads rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast.

Kirby, Miss., Oct. 2, 1917.
I am well satisfied with the results I got from the seed bought from you. However, the yield would have been much better if we had had sufficient rain. Nevertheless my crop is much better than my neighbors. They all want to exchange seed with me.—R. L. S.

Vegetable Plants

We have made arrangements with some of the largest plant growers in the country whereby we can supply our customers with good, strong, healthy plants that will come true to name and be satisfactory in every respect. All plants are shipped direct from the grower and cannot be included with the shipment of seed. All plants shipped by express, purchaser paying the express charges unless advised to send by mail and the necessary postage included. If wanted by mail add 15c per hundred for cabbage and pepper plants; 30c per hundred on tomato and egg plants.

Cabbage Plants in Quantities

We quote you Early Jersey Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield Cabbage plants in quantities for shipment direct from our growers in Florida and Louisiana by express to you as follows: F. O. B. Louisiana or Florida points. These are ready after January 15th.

Egg Plants

New York Improved Purple Spineless and Black Beauty.

Pepper Plants

Ruby King, Large Bell, and Bull Nose.

Tomato Plants

New Stone, Acme, Earliana, Imperial, June Pink, and Ponderosa, ready for delivery after April 1st.

Sweet Potato Plants

GENUINE PUMPKIN YAM—TRIUMPH
—IMPROVED NANCY HALL—
SUGAR YAM.

These plants will keep in shipment two weeks if necessary. All grown from the best seed stock. Ready for shipment about April 10th to August 1st. To be SURE of getting stock, send order at once. No order for less than 100.

Delta, La., Oct. 2, 1917.
The seed I bought of you have given satisfaction. The Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton is all you recommend it to be. The Japanese Sorghum is fine. I have the best stock of Improved Mosby Corn I have ever grown.—R. C. W.

Canton, Miss., Oct. 1, 1917.
I planted only Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed, planted on the thinnest land and used corn fertilizer, had no rain, so got no results from fertilizer, but where the land was good the cotton was as good as you would want.—Dr. C. F. S.

Oak Grove, La., Sept. 30, 1917.
The Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed that I bought from you this spring and planted on my Delta land is giving me a good yield this year.

I also bought of you some Wanamaker's Improved Cleveland Big Boll which I planted on the upland which is giving me a good yield. Later on if you will remind me of it I will let you know what the yield was on each per acre. I am well satisfied with the seed.—John C. B.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

NICOTINE SULPHATE—40% NICOTINE

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It kills Aphis (plant lice) on cabbage, melons, turnips and other vegetables; also Aphis, Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on fruits, field crops, flowers and shrubs—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with Lime-Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux, Pyrox, etc. Highly concentrated—usually dilutes with 1000 parts of water. Soluble in water. Easy to mix. Does not clog nozzles. Reliable and effective.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40"
for sucking insects.

PRICES:

- 1 oz.....\$0.25—makes 6 gallons of spray.
½ lb.....0.75—makes 40 to 120 gallons of spray.
2 lb.....2.50—makes 160 to 500 gallons of spray.
10 lb.....10.75—makes 800 to 2500 gallons of spray.



Rose Plants

Treatment on Arrival of Plants

If upon arrival the roots seem to be very dry, soak them thoroughly in water; if the stems as well are too dry, bury the entire plant in the ground for two or three days. At no time after unpacking should the roots be exposed to the sun or dry winds; a very little neglect at this time working serious if not fatal injury to the bush.

Some Points in Rose Culture

The rose is at its best in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. A clay loam is best for them, but they will do well on any good soil if rich. In planting dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches, as the rose roots go deep if given a chance. Do not raise the rose beds above the surrounding surface. Set the plants deep enough so the union of the top and root is at least two inches below the surface after the ground has settled, and use all the water the ground will take. This will pack the soil firmly, and they will not need water again until the leaves are out. After the plants are set cut the tops back to two or three buds. **Do not neglect this.** More roses are lost by indifferent planting than from all other causes put together.

Special

Rose Bush Collection.—12 superb 2-year Roses, **\$2.00, postpaid.** Best bloomers, 3 each, White, Pink, Red and Yellow—these are large field grown plants. The following well known varieties:

White varieties.—Kaiserin, White Cochet, Antoine Rivoire.

Pink varieties.—Pink Cochet, D. de Brabant, Paul Neyron.

Red varieties.—Helen Gould, E. de France, Mrs. B. B. Cant.

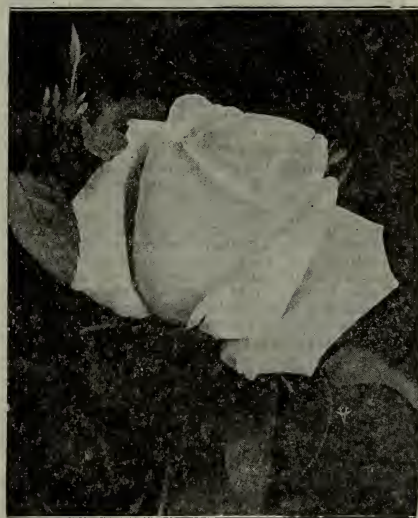
Yellow varieties.—Jenny Gillemot, Francisco Kruger, Etoile de Lyon.

Full assortment of 1 doz. as per above must be ordered.

Price for the lot, **\$2.00, postpaid, anywhere in U. S. A.**

Roses.—Same varieties as above—open ground—no finer stock can be purchased anywhere. 2-year No. 1 grade, **25c each, postpaid.**

Roses.—Varieties that follow all standard—large 2-year No. 1 grade, field grown stock. Prices, **25c each, \$2.50 per doz., postpaid.**



Bessie Brown.

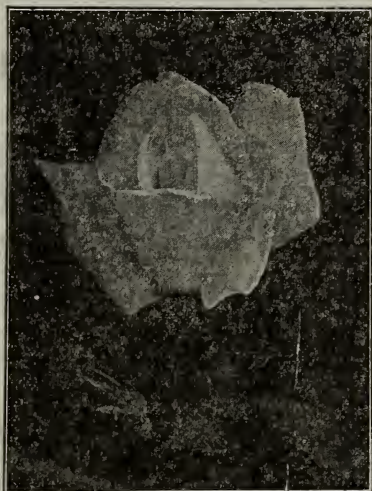
Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Frau Karl Druschki, vig.—Pure snow-white, long pointed buds, large full flowers, free and very constant. The best white Hybrid.

General Jacquemont, vig.—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, free and good.

Captain Hayward, vig.—Bright carmine-crimson, very large petalage; flowers large, good form; the best of its color.

We can supply the very best plants of any variety Rose bush known in the South. Just send us your list if you do not find what you want in this catalog.



Frau Karl Druschki.

Paul Neyron, vig.—Deep rose, very large, full, the best of its color.

Prince Camille de Rohan, free.—Rich dark maroon-crimson, free, extra.

Marshall P. Wilder, free.—Cherry-carmine, very free, extra good.

John Hopper, vig.—Bright rose with carmine center, large and full.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Helen Gambler, vig.—Center coppery-yellow, shading to amber and creamy-white, extra fine.

Viscountess Folkstone, vig.—White suffused with fawn, one of the most beautiful roses in cultivation.

Wellesley, vig.—A beautiful shade of clear pink, outside of petals brighter, with silvery reverse, a grand garden rose.

White La France, vig.—Light fawn, almost white, extra good.

Meteor, vig.—Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon.

Richmond, vig.—Pure rich scarlet, a free continuous bloomer.

Killarney, vig.—Deep seashell-pink, extra fine in bud, very free.

La France, vig.—Bright silvery-pink, the standard of excellence.

Bessie Brown, vig.—Creamy-white, flowers of large size and of good substance, very sweet and constant.

SPECIAL CLIMBING ROSE

Marechal Niel.—Deep golden yellow world famous rose. Price, **35c each; \$3.50 per doz., postpaid.**

Roses, shrubs, trees and plants are not only beautiful to look upon, but enhance the value of your property.

Everblooming Climbing Roses

Climbing Heien Gould.—Warm watermelon red—our pleasure in introducing this famous rose in climbing form; a grand climber.

Climbing White Cochet.—We offer this favorite rose in a climbing form—grand huge white flowers—tinged pink.

Pillar of Gold.—Apricot yellow, shaded carmine-pink.

W. A. Richardson.—Deep orange yellow, outer petals lighter, extra.

Climbing Perle des Jardins.—Deep yellow.

Climbing Kaiserin.—Creamy white, extra.

Climbing Marie Guillot.—Pure white, perfect form, vigorous, fine.

Climbing Meteor.—Deep rich red, shaded velvet crimson, extra.

Wichuraiana Hybrid Roses

Excelsa, vig.—The Red Dorothy Perkins, lovely crimson-scarlet, very vigorous, good foliage, large trusses of evenly formed flowers of great substance, resistant to mildew, and, withal, the best hardy climbing Rose sent out in years.

Dorothy Perkins, vig.—Rosy-pink, large, double, extra good. The best of its color.

Gardenia, vig.—Light yellow, semi-double, extra good.

White Dorothy Perkins.—Color, white.

Rambler Roses

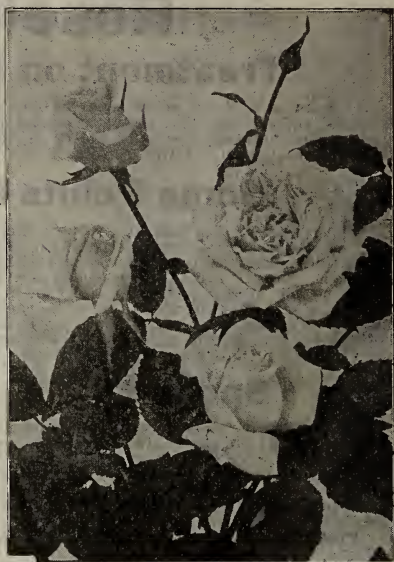
Crimson Rambler.—The original rambler rose. Deep rich crimson, best of its color.

Blue Rambler.—A true rambler rose, shade of violet blue.

Tausendschoen.—Soft pink with deeper center, free in bloom, vigorous growth—a rose of decided merit.

White Rambler.—Small flowers of pure white, produced in great profusion.

Climbing Baby Rambler.—A true ever-blooming crimson rambler.



Christine Wright.

Miscellaneous Climbing Roses

American Pillar, vig.—A single flowered Rose, blooming in enormous clusters. The color is a lovely shade of apple-blossom-pink with a pure white zone at base of petals, the whole being illuminated by the beauty of the yellow stamens which are produced in profusion. This is possibly one of the best and most beautiful single flowered Roses on the market today.

Christine Wright, vig.—A strong, vigorous climber, a cross between Mme. O. Testout and an unnamed seedling. The color is a light pink that stands up well even under the most trying conditions. The flowers are semi-double that come singly and in clusters. See page 23 for prices on Roses.

Climbing American Beauty, vig.—This Rose is a cross between American Beauty, Wichuraiana and a Tea Rose. It is almost identical with American Beauty except in growth, which is a most vigorous climber. The foliage is very tenacious, standing up well under varying climatic changes which adds materially to the value of the Rose. It is a prolific bloomer, and, withal, the best hardy climbing Rose extant. See page 23 for prices.

Violets, Mary Louise.—Very fragrant deep blue, long stems, very hardy. Does not require protection in winter months. Blooms from October to May. 5c each, 50c doz., postpaid.

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii).—A perfectly hardy climber, clinging to any tree, wall or building—2-year-old stocks.

English Ivy.—Glossy, green-leaved vines, foliage remaining summer and winter; best suitable for a north wall where they do not get the continual rays of the sun—3-year-old stocks. Ivy prices, 25c each, postpaid.

Climbing Vines

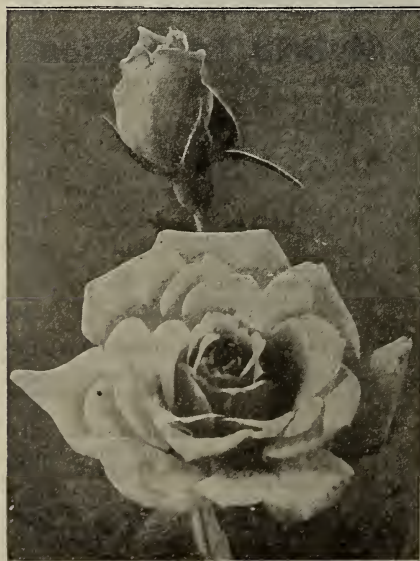
Wistaria, a vine of easy culture, splendid climber for porch shade, will cover in one season—beautiful clusters.

Wistaria Ginensis Alba.—A white flowering variety.

Wistaria Frutescens.—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue.

Wistaria Ginensis.—A purple flowering variety, fine.

Our Wistaria offering 2-year-old stock—2 to 3 ft. Prices, 25c each, postpaid.



Kaiserin.

Japanese Iris

Plant November—through January. For richness, variety and beauty, these cannot be excelled.

No. 1. Gekka-no-Nami. — Double early pure white, standard creamy-white, early and free bloomer.

No. 2. Kumona - nosora. — White with a strong marked sky-blue zone mottled in the same shade, double, very early and prolific bloomer.

No. 3. Kumo-no-obi. — Double dark lavender-purple with white halo.

No. 4. Manadzura. — Grayish-white, standards violet white, double and very free.

No. 5. Kuma-fungla. — Double purple overlaid with navy blue, a very extra fine variety.

No. 6. Hana-aol. — Silver-gray, heavily veined and marked with dark blue lilac, standards purplish-blue, a splendid late double.

No. 7. Uchla. — Cerulean-blue, white veinings, standards white tipped blue, double.

No. 8. Osho - kun. — Tyrian-blue, standards dark violet, a very intense color, a splendid double.

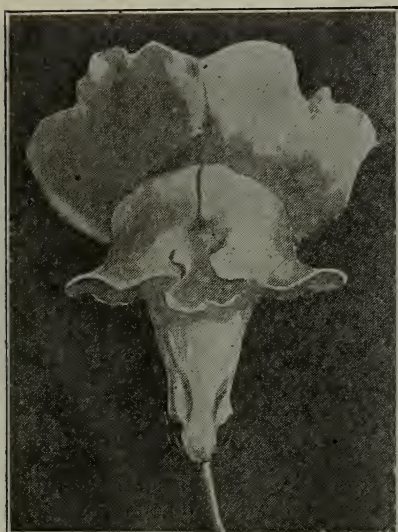
No. 9. Senjo-no-hara. — Vinous purple, speckled and splashed lilac gray, standards purple, stained gray, large flowers, double and extra good.

No. 10. Iso-no-Nami. — Cerulean-blue on gray-lilac, standards violet, shaded gray. A pleasing double, very prolific in bloom.

No. 11. Admiral de Ronter. — Single silver-gray, standards deep violet blue.

No. 12. King Edward VII. — Rich velvety purple, single, very early.

Prices, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid.



Canna.

Cannas

A summer flowering bulb. Plant early spring and summer—fifteen assorted colors—these make a beautiful display—large green and bronze leaves and orchid like flowers; strong roots, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.

Choice Flowering Shrubs

Prices are prepaid, either parcel post or express. Do not confuse our prices with those who do not prepay.

Almond (Double Flowering).—A desirable class of early flowering shrubs. Double White, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen. Double Rose, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen.

Althea.—The flowers are brilliant and striking in color; grows from 9 to 12 feet high when matured. They bloom during August and September, when few other shrubs are in flower; splendid for hedges or single specimens. Price, Double White, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen; Double Rose, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen; Single White, 35c; \$4.00 dozen; Single Pink, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen; Single Red, 35c each; \$4.00 dozen.

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry).—A beautiful variety with small foliage, assuming the most varied and beautiful tints of coloring in the autumn, and attractive scarlet berries, which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter; very desirable for grouping and a grand hedge plant. 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush).—Clusters of large, sweet-scented flowers, measuring 12 to 18 inches in length, closely resembling a lilac in color and general appearance, but continues to bloom all summer in great profusion and until after the first frost. It is a vigorous growing, hardy shrub, and when better known is certain to become as popular as the hardy Hydrangea for shrub-beries. Without doubt the best new shrub of recent introduction. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Crepe Myrtle.—This beautiful shrub is to the South what the lilac is to the North, only is a more profuse and lasting bloomer, remaining in flower from early summer until frost. It is hardy as far north as southern Kansas. The flowers bloom in great clusters of delicately fringed panicles. Makes a charmingly beautiful hedge or single specimens. Grows 10 to 15 feet high when fully matured. Every lawn should have this excellent shrub. Red white, pink, purple. Price, 35c each; dozen, \$4.00.

Calycanthus.—This is the old garden favorite sweet-scented shrub. Beautiful foliage with sweet-scented flowers, which, held in the hand until warm, give out a most delightful fragrance. Price, 25c each; dozen, \$4.00.



Crepe Myrtle Blooms.

Bunkle, La., Oct. 2, 1917.

I planted 50 acres of your Lespedeza Seed and secured a fine stand with one bushel of seed per acre.—H. K. B.

Deutzia

A showy class of shrubs, especially valuable owing to their compact growth, luxuriant foliage and free flowering qualities.

Deutzia Crenata.—Strong, stately grower, attains the height of 4 to 6 feet; flowers white; very double and full. Price, **35c each; \$4.00 dozen.**

Deutzia Lemoinel.—One of the best hardy plants introduced in years, having free, early flowering qualities, large flowers of pure white, borne in cone-shaped heads of 20 to 30 flowers each; very popular for lawn planting. Price, **35c each; \$4.00 dozen.**

Deutzia Pride of Rochester.—Resembles Crenata, except that the flowers are pure white, with a faint shade of blush on the outside petals. Strong two-year plants. Price, **35c each; dozen, \$4.00.**

Forsythia (Golden Bell) Viridissima. Foliage deep shining green; flowers bright yellow. A fine, hardy shrub and one of the earliest to flower during the spring. Price, **2-year-old plants, 35c; dozen, \$4.00; large plants, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.**

Flowering Willow.—Beautiful bush with foliage similar to the Willow and bearing a profusion of white or purple flowers during the summer. Price, **35c each; \$4.00 dozen.**

Lilac.—This is one of the old-time and deservedly popular spring flowering shrubs, delightfully fragrant purple flowers. We offer an improved variety. **Large Field Size, 75c; dozen, \$7.50; smaller size, 35c; dozen, \$4.00.**

Japan Quince.—Bright red flowers which appear on the bush before the foliage is out. A very early bloomer. Valuable for hedges. Price, **35c each; \$4.00 dozen; large size, 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.**

Snowball Japan.—Large white flowers. Protect from sun. Price, **35c each; dozen, \$4.00.**

Spireas

No other class of shrubs embraces a more extensive variety of flowers, foliage and habit of growth than Spireas. Hardy and desirable.

Spireas Billardi.—Bright with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August. **35c and 50c each.**

Spirea Reevesii (Bridal Wreath).—Double, pure white, attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. As desirable as the snowball. Price, **35c and 50c each.**

Spirea Colossa Alba.—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine. Price, **35c and 50c each.**

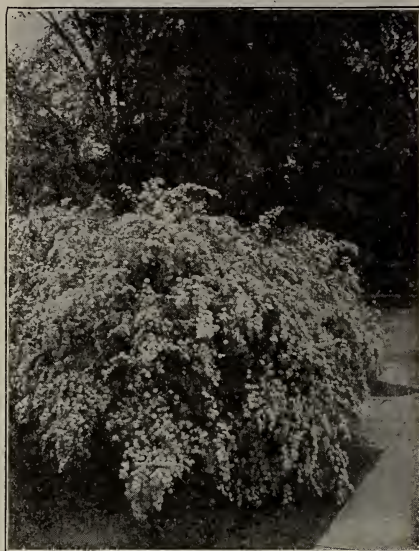
Spirea Van Houttei.—Grandest of all the Spireas; always beautiful, but when in flower a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. **35c and 50c each.**

Tamarix African.—Handsome feathery foliage, upright growth; small pink flowers on long spikes. Valuable in sandy soil. Price, **35c, 50c and \$1.00 each.**

Hedge Plants

Euonymus Japonica.—A hardy ornamental plant with rich, handsome foliage; splendid for specimen pot plants and for hedges. Price, **Fine 2-year-old plants, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.**

California Privet.—This is the most popular hedge plant, is perfectly hardy, with dark evergreen foliage. One of the best of all hedges. Also makes fine pot specimens. Price, **18 to 24-inch, each 5c; dozen, 35c; 100 for \$2.50; 24 to 30-inch, each, 10c; dozen, 60c; 100 for \$3.50.**



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.

Citrus Trifoliata.—This makes a most desirable hedge. It is covered with a mass of white blooms in early spring and bears miniature oranges, which turn a beautiful yellow in autumn. Price, **each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; 100 for \$12.50.**

Amoor River South.—This beautiful new evergreen plant is used for hedges and as an individual plant has no equal. Price, **2-year-old plants, each, 20c; \$15.00 for 100, prepaid.**

Choice Evergreens

Price, balled in earth, from \$1.00 to \$5.00, according to size.

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden.—Of upright and compact habit, and of a rich golden color. While of free growth, it rarely attains a great height, keeping something near five feet.

Arborvitae, Biota Aurea Nana.—A new and attractive variety of dwarf habit with exceedingly compact, well-rounded heads tipped with golden color.

Arborvitae, Pyramidal Golden.—Of erect and symmetrical growth, often attaining considerable height. Close and compact foliage of golden color.

Arborvitae, Rosedale.—A handsome variety of very compact growth. Foliage fine and feathery and of dark blue steel color.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.—This is the Golden-plumed Cypress. A small, dense evergreen of conical shape, with bright golden-yellow foliage.

Red Cedar.—A hardy, native tree which will grow large or can be pruned to any size and shape as are other evergreens.

Cedrus Deodora.—This is the well-known cedar of the Himalaya mountains. A stately tree, attaining great height, with grayish-green foliage, branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate.

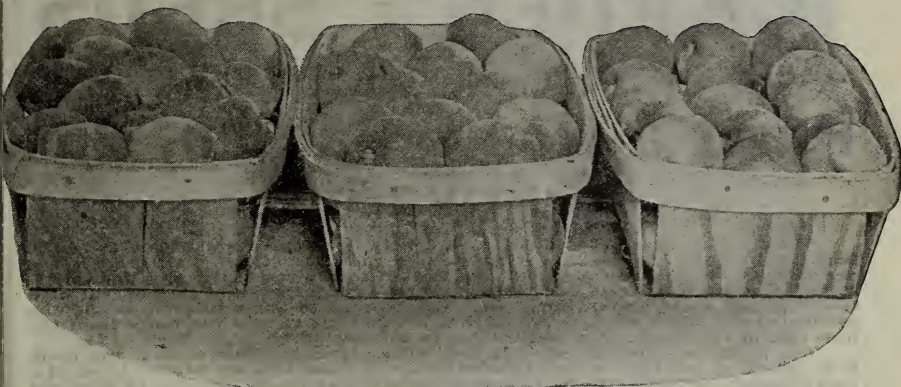
Magnolia.—Finest of all Southern trees. Broad green leaves with large white flowers.

Weigelia Candida.—Very fine light green foliage and white flowers, borne in profusion during June. **35c and 50c each.**

Vanilla, Miss., Oct. 3, 1917.

Under very adverse weather conditions your seed proved all you claim for them and I believe that with conditions favorable to kinds of seed used by me—Sudan Grass and German Millet—the results would have been entirely satisfactory. Your seeds are O. K. Hoping you continued success in the sale of Farm and Garden Seeds.—J. I. B.

Southern Fruit Trees



Elberta Peaches.

Apple

Red June, Day, Yellow Transparent, Ben Davis, Russet, Ark. Black. **Prices, Except Day, 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$10.00; 100, \$18.00.**

Mississippi's Best Apple

Known as the Day Apple.

This apple possesses all the good qualities characteristic of a summer apple. Trees are very vigorous and quick growth, often bearing fruit in two years after planting; and the most prolific bearer known. Begins ripening first of July and continues for six weeks.

The Day Apple is appreciated and recommended by all who know it. Every farmer in the state should plant a few trees of this valuable apple. **Price of "Day" 50c each; \$35.00 per 100.**

Pear

Kieffer, Japan Russel. **Prices, 3 to 4 feet, each 35c; 10, \$3.00; 50, \$12.50; 100, \$23.00.**

Grapes

White and Black Scuppernong, Concord. **Price, 35c each.**

Plum

Abundance, Wikson, Wild Goose. **Price, 35c each.**

Figs

(One and two years.)

Brown, Turkey, Celestial, Native Yellow. **Prices, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$12.00; 100, \$20.00.**

Umbrella China

Assumes a dense spreading head, looks like a giant umbrella, unique appearance, a most desirable shade tree, makes rapid growth, would improve any property. **Prices, 3 to 4 feet, each, 50c; 10, \$3.50; 4 to 6 feet, each, 60c; 10, \$4.50.**

Our nursery stock all inspected, certified stock in accordance with provisions of Nursery and Orchard inspection laws of the different states.

Varieties of Pecans

Stuart.—The trees of this sort grow to be magnificent specimens and bear heavy crops of very large nuts, shell easily cracked, kernels plump, filling the shell completely. The quality is the best.

Van Deman.—Standard variety of great merit. Tree of strong growth. The nuts are of extra large size, of slender shape and pointed at both ends. Shell thin and easily cracked, of reddish-brown color, with darker specks. Kernels full and plump and good flavor.

Pabst.—A large, round nut, with rather strong shell and darker meat than the rest. Very tender, sweet and delicious. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive.

Frotscher.—A strong-growing variety, which has done well nearly everywhere it has been planted. Nuts large and thin shell. Quality good.

Jerome, or Pride of the Coast.—Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Nuts large, running 45 to the pound. Quality extra good. Has won first prize on flavor at the Mississippi State Fair.

Success.—Considered a good variety and classed with the best.

It is a conceded fact that an investment in a pecan grove like the above varieties has no equal as a revenue. Uncle Sam says, stock in the Standard Oil Company not excepted. They will begin bearing about as quick as an apple orchard, and \$50.00 per barrel looks mighty good to me. Prepare now for old age and your family, when you have passed away.

Our Nursery is located about half way between Port Gibson and Hermanville, Miss., on the Y. & M. V. R. R., and can ship on short notice from either point.

PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100.00

The budded or grafted pecan tree will begin bearing at 4 to 6 years old, and at 10 to 12 years will bring you in money that you never dreamed of.

A pecan grove is the best inheritance a parent can leave to his family.

Peach Trees

Mayflower, Elberta, Greensboro, Mamie Ross, Crawford's Late, Chinese Cling, Belle of Georgia. **Prices, 3 to 4 feet, each 25c; 10, \$2.00; 50, \$8.00; 100, \$15.00.**

Japan Walnut

Price, 2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet, each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

GARDEN SEEDS



Plant a Home Garden, But Cultivate It

Never before has the production of a home garden meant as much to the individual and to humanity as it does this season. Practically half the world is depending upon America for food. We cannot ship vegetables across the waters, but by growing and eating our own vegetables we require less of the concentrated foods, wheat, meat, sugar, etc., which can be sent to our own soldiers and the soldiers of our Allies who are in the trenches fighting to save the world from the iron rule of Germany. Are you willing to do your part?

The supply of vegetable seeds of every character is far from normal and there is no question but what a very large per cent of those who are willing to plant a home garden are going to be unable to obtain their seed. We are in the seed business primarily to make our livelihood and in times of peace we are willing to sell anybody as much seed as they are able to pay for without question as to what they do with it, but this season we do hope that no one will order more seed than they actually need and that every one who plants a garden will cultivate and care for it. It would be almost treason to waste vegetable seeds this season, as the supply is so far short of what will be required.

Bush Beans

Postage Not Paid on Beans

Green Pod Varieties

Culture Beans are easily frost killed, so plant them at corn planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand cultivated beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but in rich soil with horse cultivation thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to the foot and cover one inch deep; or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up till September 15th in the latitude of Natchez. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plants bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defense will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.

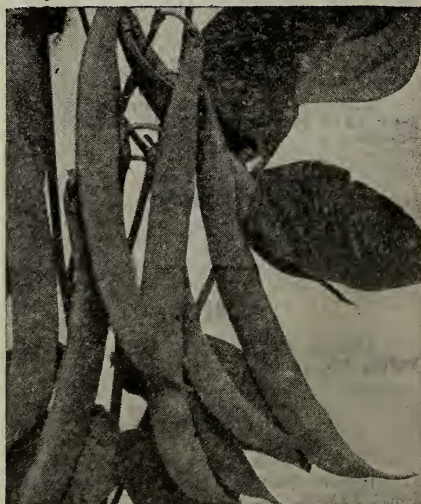
Extra Early Red Valentine.—Hardy, pod light green, and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in an edible condition; 46 days from planting to first picking.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to an edible condition in 42 days, about four days earlier than Valentine. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless, absolutely so, this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans, while the early maturity is of great merit. This stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems.

Giant Stringless.—A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valentine and much more prolific.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—The vine is large, vigorous, branching and productive with large leaves. Pods long, straight, thick, flat in shape, green in color, of good quality when young and fair as they near maturity. Is ready for picking 45 days from planting.

Black Valentine.—This excellent variety is a great improvement over the old standard early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety, with pods perfectly round and straight and of excellent quality. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder, and of very handsome appearance.



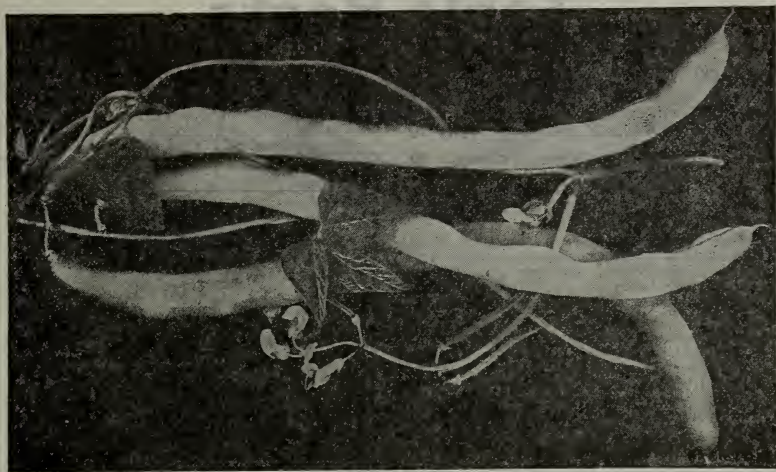
Long Yellow Six Weeks.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1.—The vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves, very late and bear long, cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles.

Seeds bought of you have given
Surcopper Corn.—W. C. W.

Andalusia, Ala., Oct. 13, 1917.
entire satisfaction, especially the

BEANS—Continued.



Improved Golden Wax.

Wax Pod Varieties

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—An excellent Wax Bean in every respect. Rust proof, tender, thick, flat pods of very good quality. Very little string in early stages, developing a little when nearing maturity. Fit for table use 47 days from planting.

Improved Golden Wax.—Rust proof, an improvement on the old style Golden Wax. Pod is semi-round, yellow, of good quality and has no string. Ready for picking 47 days from planting.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, thick, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow, of excellent quality and with no string in the early growth, ready for table 48 days from planting.

Dwarf Lima Varieties

Culture As the lima requires even more heat than other beans, a failure will follow a too early planting. The bean when favorably planted throws out from what we term the bean's eye a stout root; this root in turn lifts the bean above the ground. The bean then opens its halves or false leaves, or cotyledons, and the true leaves soon follow. If in planting the bean is thrust into the soil eye down, and just below the surface, the bean is in a favorable position to begin its growth. However, the crop can be secured though with a lesser percent of germination by dropping the bean in any position.

Bush or Dwarf Limas are earlier than pole limas and are planted in twenty-four to forty inch drills, three to six inches apart in the row, according to varieties. One quart plants one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet.

Burpee's.—The only bush form of the true, luscious, large lima. It is pronounced by all good judges as unquestionably the real Bush Lima. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder.

Henderson's.—This is a bush form of the small Sieva pole bean. It is the original bush form of the pole beans. It is the most productive of any, and on the whole is a vegetable of great merit.

Pole Beans

Culture The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way, poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and latter thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generously plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills. The pole bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled, or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

Kentucky Wonder.—Vines vigorous, climbing well, and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching 9 to 10 inches. Nearly round when young and very crisp, although as they reach maturity they become irregular and spongy. Dry Beans long, oval, dun-colored.

Lazy Wife.—One of the most productive and easily gathered of the Pole Beans, hence its very discourteous name. A most excellent bean for the home garden.

Butter Beans

Pole Limas

Large White Lima.—The large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated, on account of its excellent flavor an productiveness.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.—Vines vigorous with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, bearing short pods, which are thin and curved.

McCall Creek, Miss., Oct. 4, 1917.

I bought five pounds of Osceola Velvet Beans from you and planted them in fresh land in May. They have just begun to ripen and I have as fine a crop of beans as I ever saw.—W. H. J.

Table Beets

Culture The ground for Beets should be rich and well cultivated. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and about one inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin to from four to six inches. In this latitude Beets are sown from January until the end of April, and from the middle of July to the middle of November; in fact, some growers sow them every month in the year. Can also be sown broadcast.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip, 40 Days.—Roots for table use developing in forty days. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green.

Extra Early Eclipse, 42 Days.—This variety has to a great extent superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are globes, blood-colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian.

Long Blood-Red (very rich), 65 Days. Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color very deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter.

Extra Early, or Bassano.—This is the oldest of the earliest varieties, is generally sown for first crop; flesh is white, circled with bright pink; very sweet and delicate in flavor; it should not be sown at any other season of the year, as its light color is generally objectionable.

Early Blood Turnip.—A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.



Extra Early Eclipse.

Cabbage

Culture For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means spindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about 1/4 inch in heavy soils, 1/2 inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the starts. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy clay or muck. Naturally the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones. Most of the fertilizer or manure should be worked into the soil before transplanting. The best all-around commercial fertilizer for cabbage should contain: Available phosphoric acid 7 per cent, potash 8 per cent, nitrogen 5 per cent.

Most of the cultivation should be before the crop is planted. This means two to three deep plowings and then work the soil as fine as possible. You can't overfeed cabbage so you need not be afraid of putting too much manure or fertilizer on the crop.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass.

Seed required: In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.



Market Gardener's Large Late Flat Dutch.

Wakefield, Select Early Jersey.—Heading for market 70 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at higher price.

Early Large Charleston Wakefield. Large, solid, half-pointed heads of good quality; later than Early Jersey; specially recommended for institutions and market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the Early Jersey. 75 to 80 days.

Market Gardener's Large Late Flat Dutch, 90 Days.—An early and certain ripener. Three weeks later than the Wakefield. Its merits, in addition to earliness, being its choice quality, uniformity of head and attractive appearance. The leaves are small ribbed and well folded over, making a tight, flat, hard head, light green in color.

Bloodsdaile Early Drumhead, 95 Days.—In form, from round to flat; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting. Such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate.

CABBAGE—Continued.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

Early Jersey Wakefield.

New York All Seasons, 110 Days.—Sure header; does not burst early; heads deep flat to roundish.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch. Originally obtained from the Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia previous to the Revolutionary war. The variety is late, solid and very weighty and uniform. We recommend this as a certain header to those who require a large, deep head, long keeper of best quality.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.—One of the best Early Flat Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as one for nearby markets.

Drumhead Savoy, Flat.—A favorite Savoy; a small drumhead, early and desirable in quality.

Large Late Drumhead, 110 Days.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header.

Carrots

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continuous supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about 2 inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender.

Guerande, or Ox Heart.—Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of 5 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock.

Chantenay.—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is

undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

Long Orange.—The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots.

Collards

Georgia or Southern.—Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery by enveloping each plant for a period of four weeks with a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days.

Hanceville, Ala.

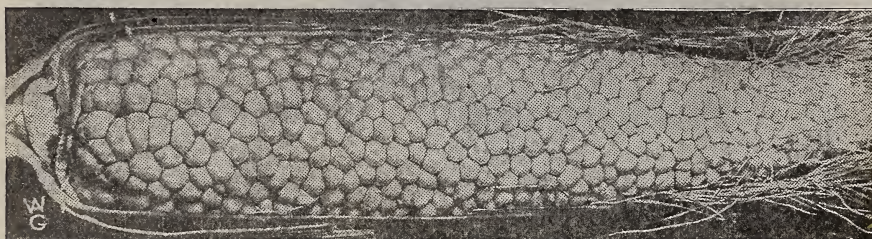
Your Japanese Sorghum Seed is the finest in the country. Everybody is wanting some of the seed. They say it is the finest they ever saw.—S. X. M.

Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.—A very early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. The ears are six to seven inches long and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Our stock has been very carefully selected. Height about four feet.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency to deterioration and a shorter grain, which makes it less sugary and desirable.

Country Gentleman.—We have a stock of this excellent sweet corn that is exceptionally good. There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the variety par excellence where quality is desired. Market gardeners who make a specialty of growing for hotels and high class restaurant trade use this as a main crop variety in preference to any other. For home use it will be found superior and it is very productive. The fact that it is a favorite variety with canners proves its merit.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

Sweet Garden Corn

NOT TRUE SUGAR.

Extra Early Adams, or Early Burlington, 62 Days.—Height of stalk 4 feet, ear set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Plant close in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot.

Adams' Early, 68 Days.—In order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams.

Snow Flake.—A few days later than Adams' Early. Larger ear, long deep grains. Excellent for roasting ears and early feeding.

Cucumber Seed

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed ½ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely and if insects appear, dust the plants with some insecticide such as Conona Dry. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude (Natchez) plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Peerless White Spine, 55 Days.—A productive white spined variety, with broad and showy foliage, habit of growth rather rampant. Fruit long and slim and very dark green throughout all early stages; but after reaching a length of six or seven inches the ribs at blossom end turn a bone-white, somewhat after the style of the White Spine, but not so entirely white at end as the familiar White Spine. This is a slim variety, dark and of a uniform thickness throughout its entire length. In its old stages, and past its green condition, it turns a light lemon.

Improved Green, 50 Days.—Surpassed by few in length and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in seven to eight weeks from germination; dark green, and desirable. Very poor seeder.

Early Frame.—A leading variety, as it is among the best. A vigorous and productive vine, green all over, crisp and tender.

Prolific Long Green.—Vines vigorous productive, more productive than Turkey Long Green; valuable for salting.

Gherkin.—Burr, or West India Round Prickly Cucumber; used for pickles only. Seeds of the Burr variety require soaking before planting, as they sprout slowly.

Davis Perfect.—In color, a dark glossy green; shape slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches.



Prolific Long Green.

Lettuce Seed

Culture The best soil is a rich, sandy loam. The soil should be prepared thoroughly. During the spring lettuce can be sown as late as March 15 in our section with good results. The best time to sow is during the fall months. Sow very thinly in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in fine soil, and when well up thin to 12 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation is necessary. One ounce of seed sows 10 square feet, plants 120 feet of row and produces 3,000 plants.

Black-Seeded Simpson, 40 Days.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but of greater popularity.

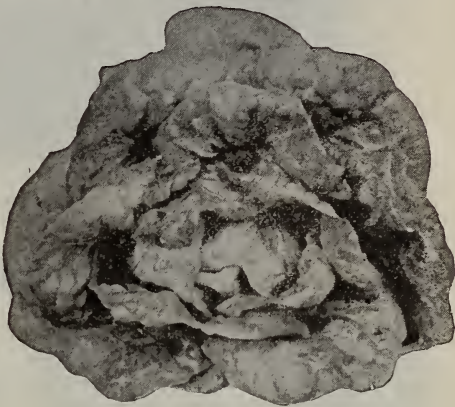
Early Curled Silesian, 40 Days.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves.

Prize Head or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety of curly leaves, having bronze edges and general bronze effect.

Big Boston, 50 Days.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green, with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply.

Hanson.—Leaves curled and quite golden in color, folded so tightly as to make a perfectly white interior. A variety so resistant to hot temperatures as to make it very popular.

California Cream Butter.—A good summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish-green, slightly marked with brown specks. Interior bleaches white.



California Cream Butter.

Cantaloupe or Musk Melon

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture Melons thrive best in light, rich soil. Plant just as soon as the ground is warm in hills five to six feet apart each way. In each hill apply a shovelful of well-rotted manure, or a handful of commercial fertilizer, well mixed with the soil. Plant about 12 seeds to each hill, and as soon as the plants are pretty well developed, keep the hoe and cultivator going. Gradually thin out to two plants to the hill. When the vines begin to run freely, stop cultivation, except after a heavy rain. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in dirt-bands in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungous foes as are cucumber and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Black Leaf 40 is always advisable for these crops.



Rocky Ford.

Rocky Ford Double Extra Select, 70 Days.—This seed is saved out of hand-selected fruit and is superior to the ordinary run. Flesh light green, and of a delicate, spicy flavor. Melon well ribbed and netted. No strain of Rocky Ford seed is better than this, which we offer as Double Extra Select.

Extra Early Hackensack, 65 Days.—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap, 80 Days.—Flesh green, a favorite with Market Gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping; will carry 10 days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil.

Emerald Gem, 80 Days.—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald-green line under the skin. Outside rind dark green.

Egg-Plant

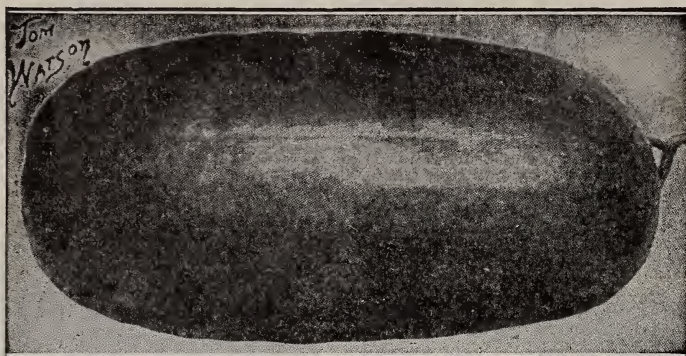
New York Improved, 140 Days.—An Improved form of the old Large Round Purple.

Leek

Large London or Flag, 90 Days.—Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety with recurved leaves.

Richton, Miss., Oct. 1, 1917.
I like the seed bought of you very well and I can say that I have as fine a crop as anyone around in this community.—Alex S.

Pisgah, Ala., Oct. 2, 1917.
The Surcropper Corn bought of you last spring has given good results on old land. I am well pleased.—T. H. A.



Tom Watson—The Best Shipper.

Watermelon

Success, 80 Days.—A large and almost round melon of great celebrity in Virginia and Maryland, so well thought of as to be cultivated by the hundreds of acres. The flesh is bright, solid, crystalline and very sweet. The rind is dark green and so tough as particularly fits it for shipment. The variety is very productive and profitable.

Alabama Sweet, 90 Days.—An early and oval Melon; light green rind, thin but tough. Good flavor. Excellent sort.

Tom Watson, 85 Days.—Long, dark green. More tracery on skin than Kleckley Sweet, and longer. Fine variety, white seed, flesh deep red, finest flavor, no core. Often weighs from 50 to 60 pounds to the melon. Growing in favor. Healthy, very productive, an excellent seller and an A No. 1 shipper. The most popular shipping melon on the market.

Augusta Rattlesnake.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. An excellent shipper and ready seller. No stock of Rattlesnake is superior to ours.

Kleckley Sweet, 80 Days.—Fruit oblong and of about 20 inches in length. Rind thin. Early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. Seeds white. This Melon is not so well adapted for shipping as for home consumption, being rather tender,

but always of most excellent flavor and texture.

Halbert's Honey, 80 Days.—Equal to the Kleckley Sweet, of 20 inches oblong form, almost equally round at each end. Rind dark green. A most profitable seller in local markets, but not a good shipper.

Bradford, 85 Days.—Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor.

Triumph Watermelon.—It is a cross between Duke Jones and Kolb's Gem. It has the handsome appearance and dark green color of the former and the shipping qualities of the Gem; medium season, very prolific, deliciously sweet and of enormous size.

Excel—the Best General Purpose Melon on the Market—It Is All Its Name Implies.—This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions and for a shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is a large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes making a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid, and a wonderful early medium shipper.

Mustard

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture Mustard is grown for its seed which is used for flavoring or medicinal purposes or grown for its leaf, which is used in salad or cooked like spinach. Sow mustard as soon as the soil can be worked in spring and every three weeks for a succession, or in the south it may be sown in the fall for early spring greens. Cover the seed lightly in twelve to eighteen-inch drills. Cut the leaf when not over four inches high and expect this cutting in fifty days from the seeding.

Ostrich Plume.—Double curled. Excellently ornamental. Green. Very superior to any other curly sort. Very delicate in texture; well named.

Creole or Giant Southern Curled, 30 Days.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental. Ready for table use in all its stages of growth.

Chinese or Large-Leaved, 35 Days. So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as spinach. This plant

should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space.

Okra or Gumbo

Culture The pods of this plant are used in a great number of ways throughout the Southern States, and the plant should be more frequently grown in the north. Plant at corn planting time in rich land, sowing the seed thickly in two to three foot drills, and thinning to an eight to twelve-inch stand, according to varieties. A generous planting is two ounces to one hundred feet and ten pounds to the acre. Okra seed may be planted six seeds to the hill, two to three feet apart and thinned to two plants to the hill.

White Velvet Okra.—A standard variety; the pods are long, round and smooth. Plant is of tall growth. An abundant bearer; superior quality.

Mammoth Long Green Podded.—Very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, 9 to 10 inches, very slim and do not get hard.

Onions

Culture For family use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from the black seed will mature full grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days, according to variety; from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in our clay or heavy soils about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils cover 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get the start of you, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" stage and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until the bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the dying down or dropping over of the top. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving the top on until you are ready to use or market them.

Red Bermuda, 60 Days.—The name of this variety is Red, but it is dashed with red on a straw-colored ground

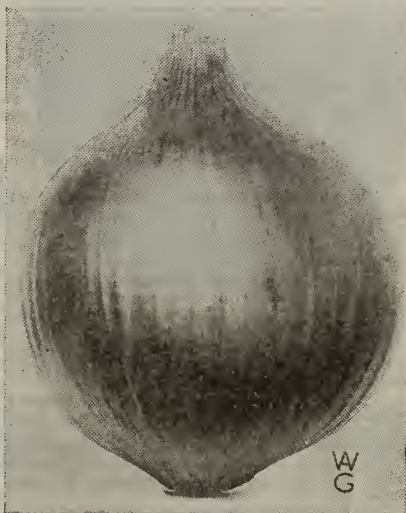
White Bermuda, 60 Days.—This variety is not pure white, but has a tint of straw color.

Prize Taker, 90 Days.—A Mammoth Yellow Globe—Similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in autumn. Does well in light, sandy soils. Very large producer. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail, consequently highly recommended for the Southern States. See illustration. Will make large onions from seed in localities where others fail.

Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers. A flat yellow onion of early habit. Good keeping qualities. The best sort to sow for the production of sets.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers, 115 Days.—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior keeper to the flat Yellow Dutch.

Wethersfield Large Red, 10 Days.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield. There are many types. Some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product.



Prizetaker Onion.

Red Creole Onion

This is the greatest of all red onions. It is the best keeper, best producer, both in yield and money. It is a distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for more than fifty years. The Red Creole Onion constitutes one of the most important crops in Louisiana, and thousands of acres of land are planted in this particular variety every fall

The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all sorts. It is, without a doubt, the greatest onion for the Southern Grower, and is rapidly becoming more popular in other Southern States. Matures a little later than the Bermuda sorts, but does not rot as easily. It is the largest and best onion under cultivation. For home garden use it is unexcelled. They can be retained after harvesting a full year without rotting.

Onion Sets

We carry stocks of Onion Sets from September to May. Can supply very best grade Red and White Bermuda, White Silver Skin, Red Wethersfield and standard varieties white sets. Don't make a mistake and order elsewhere; get our prices and buy your sets from the Old Reliable R. & W. Co.

Parsley

Culture Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Double Curled.—This is the variety so largely cultivated by our gardeners.

Champion Moss Curled.—An improvement on the Fine Curled; more desirable.

Parsnips

Culture Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart. Plant any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. One ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three to four pounds to the acre.

Improved Hollow Crown.—This is the best variety to plant. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root.

Wesson, Miss., Oct. 4, 1917.
The seed we bought from you were good—as good, if not better, than any others we sold.—The B.-L.-McG. Co.

Garden Peas

Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra early ones should be sown in drills thickly; one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean and as soon as they begin to bloom, earth should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Telephone, Mammoth Podded, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

It is customary to only cover peas 1½ to 2 inches deep, but if extra long bearing season is wanted it would be well to open up drills 6 inches deep; plant seed at the bottom of the drill, cover two inches, and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level.

It will take a little longer for them to come into bearing this way, but you will get nearly double the crop with this deeper planting.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should have been put on the ground the previous fall, as fresh manure at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few pods. In preparing the ground in the spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizer. In using commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it for if you let seed come in direct contact with cotton seed meal or high grade fertilizer the seed will not germinate. In market garden plantings use 1½ to 1¾ bushels of seed peas per acre.

Alaska, Smooth, 49 Days.—Green-seeded Extra Early. 24 inches. One of the best.

American Wonder, Wrinkled, 52 Days.—Vine 8 to 10 inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Very desirable in small gardens.

Nott's Excelsior, Wrinkled, 52 Days. An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical, 10 inches.

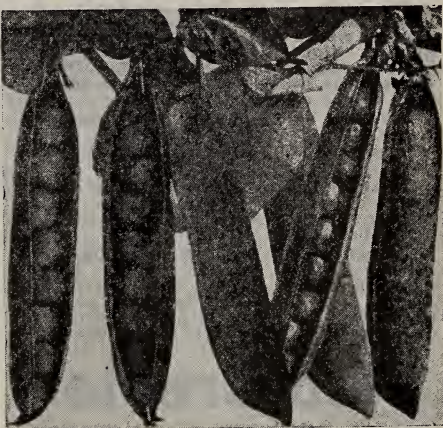
First and Best, Smooth.—Excellent strain for first early peas. 2 to 2½ feet. Largely planted in sections.

Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat Smooth or Telegraph, 65 Days.—Used profitably by Market Gardeners, being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephone, but are earlier by 4 or 5 days.

Champion of England, Wrinkled, or Forty Fold, 70 Days.—Wrinkled and very sugary. 48 inches. Large broad pods, seeds tender, sweet, luscious.

EXTRA EARLY MORNING STAR.

An English variety of the Gradus type with many desirable qualities. Bearing large, handsome pods in profusion. The peas are large, closely packed in the pod, and the flavor is sweet and delicious. Those who know the good qualities of Gradus will not be disappointed in their trial of this variety. The seed should not be



Extra Early Morning Star.

sown until the soil is in a fit state to receive it early in April, as it is a rapid grower. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Height about 3 feet.

Peppers

Culture Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence same should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring plantings one ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about ½ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

Chinese Giant, 140 Days.—Altogether larger than the Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit, but not so productive or early as the Ruby King. These chunky monstrosities are just immense, being double the diameter of any other known Pepper, and are really wonders to look at. They are also so mild that they can be eaten out of hand like an Apple. Every private garden should have this sort. No stock superior.

Pimiento.—A superb, new, mild flavored variety first introduced in California in 1911. It is the very pepper for those desiring mildness of flavor, for it is free of the pungent flavor that so many consider undesirable.

Large Sweet Spanish, 125 Days.—The large red variety generally used for pickles. Fruit 3 inches long and nearly as broad. Usually hot.

Bull Nose, 130 Days.—Broad at the end, almost square. Earlier than Spanish; hot.

Cayenne, 110 Days.—Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot.

Ruby King.—A leading variety of sweet pepper for home use and market in the South. A very vigorous grower, with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Large Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger in size and certainly much sweeter and milder than that variety.

Northern Grown Potatoes

Culture The Potato requires a rich sandy loam. The best fertilizers are thoroughly decomposed stable manure, cottonseed meal, or raw bone meal. Always select good-sized and well-formed potatoes for spring planting. Cut each tuber to two or three eyes to each piece; plant in drills about three feet apart in order to cultivate them properly. Potatoes are planted here from the middle of January to the latter part of March. However, the most reliable time for a general crop is to plant the latter part of January to the middle of March.

Bliss Red Triumph.—An extra-early potato that is perfectly adapted to the South, and is one of the most profitable varieties you can possibly plant. It withstands drouth and heat to a wonderful degree, and can be depended upon to produce a good crop under ordinary conditions. For goodness sake, plant some potatoes this spring. The South CANNOT produce during 1917 a sufficient quantity of potatoes to supply the enormous demand, and high prices are bound to prevail, irrespective of the acreage.

Irish Cobbler.—In shape very similar to the Triumph; flesh is pure white and of fine quality. Very prolific. Does well everywhere in the South. Our stock Maine grown and very fine.

White Star.—A medium early sort that cannot be excelled for a main crop potato. Vines are strong, of dark green color and very vigorous. Large, oblong, uniform sized tubers. A good shipper and a good keeper. We get our White Star Potatoes direct from Maine from the most reliable shippers.

Green Mountain.—A heavy producer; fine quality and very handsome. Mainestock.

Peerless.—A round, white variety, with a slightly netted surface. Tubers are oblong to round in shape; skin dull white, slightly russeted; very shallow eyes near surface. A good keeper and shipper.



Peerless.

Early Rose.—True stock and just as good as when it was first introduced; still a standard.

Pumpkins

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin.—Distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger.

Small Early Sugar or Sweet Potatoes, 65 Days.—Sweet, fine-grained and a productive sort; of good keeping qualities.

Yellow Cashaw, 70 Days.—Large Yellow Crookneck, best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 50 to 70 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and far superior. The best stock in the market.

Kentucky Field, 90 Days.—A large development from the popular Yellow Cheese.

Radish

Six Ounces of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Six Pounds to the Acre.

Early Scarlet Turnip, 20 Days.—Among quickest maturing of the Red turnip radishes.

Early Scarlet Prussian Globe, 20 Days.—A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored, early, very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing.

French Breakfast, 22 Days.—Olive shaped; the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom white.

White Ladyfinger, 23 Days.—A long, white, crisp and brittle-fleshed variety, half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. Flavor most excellent, and altogether a very satisfactory sort as a succession to the earlier turnip-rooted sorts.

Red Ladyfinger Radish, 25 Days.—Similar to Long Scarlet, but less than half

as long, with a broader crown and with shorter foliage; a most excellent variety. Should be used when about three to three and a half inches long.

Long Scarlet Short Top, 35 Days.—The well known market variety.

Cincinnati Marker, 30 Days.—Somewhat similar to the English Wood's Frame, with a decided improvement; scarlet for four-fifths of its length, while the one-fifth at the point is white. A very popular sort.

Crimson Giant Turnip, Forcing.—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter.



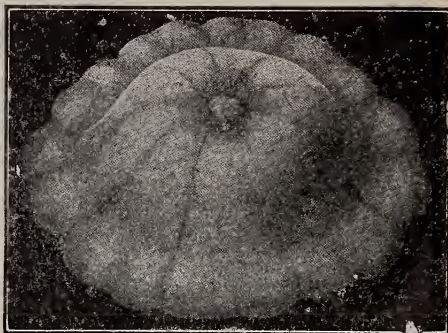
Spinach

Culture Spinach a delicious green, resembling in growth a non-heading lettuce, is happily the best of tonics. As early as the soil can be worked, sow it one-half inch deep in fourteen-inch rows, using one ounce of seed to one hundred feet, and in the second week will appear a tiny plant with two very narrow leaves that do not resemble the true leaves that follow. Cutting should begin forty-five days from sowing. It is impossible to put spinach on too rich a soil, and nitrate of soda is used on it with profit.

Victoria.—An excellent sort, which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center.

Savoy Leaved.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are curled like those of Savoy cabbage.

Viroflay, 48 days (monstrous leaved). A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring.



Early White Bush.

of rough leaves. One to two shovelfuls of good manure worked into the soil to each hill is recommended. Keep the squash picked off as soon as they are ready, so as to keep the plants bearing longer. Seed required: one ounce to 25 hills; three pounds per acre.

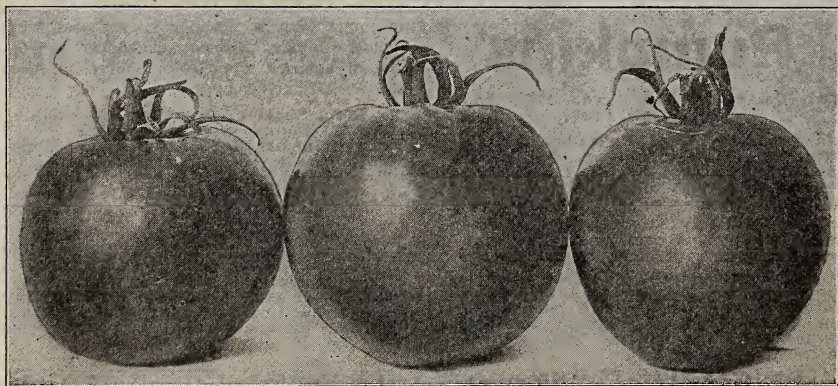
Early White Bush.—The Cymling of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. The best for general use.

Hubbard, 60 Days.—Fruit oblong. Skin dark green, marked with orange. Flesh dry, rich. Especially valuable in northern climates or mountainous districts.

Giant Summer Crookneck.—A mighty fine summer squash. The skin is yellow. The shape is shown in the illustration. The flesh has a deep golden orange color, and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. Measures from one and a half to two feet in length.

Squash

Culture The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season. Plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. For the bush varieties, hills should be four to five feet apart each way; from six to ten seeds are sown in each hill, and the plants are thinned to a stand after the development of a couple



Dwarf Champion Tomato is Good for the Home Garden.

Tomato Seed

Culture The gardener who has the necessary hotbeds may begin sowing the seed fully six weeks before it will be safe to put the plants in the open ground. In our latitude plantings like these begin during December and early January. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches high they should be transplanted to another hotbed, or cold frame, in order to make the plants strong and sturdy. Set the plants in the cold frames in rows four inches apart each way. When the weather has become settled and you think that all danger of frost is past, which is usually about the first of April with us, transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. If the plants are to be staked, 18 to 20 inches apart is sufficient. A second planting can be made during May, which will make plants that begin to bear during August or September, and continue until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,200 plants; use 4 ounces to the acre.

(Tomatoes continued on next page)

Every one should plant a good sized patch of Tomatoes for canning. We will need all the food that it is possible to produce and preserve, and Tomatoes will be found one of the most economical to plant and the most profitable to grow. Do your duty. Plant Tomatoes.

TOMATOES—Continued.

Chalk's Early Jewel, 95 Days.—Ten days later than Landreth's Northern Latitude, much larger, globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red, scarlet and solid. The fruit very free from cracks or any convolutions upon the surface. Vines strong in growth, dark green and very hardy. A good market garden sort. Our strain is decidedly one of the best Tomatoes. Try it with confidence, as it is early, productive and very choice. We offer Bloomsdale grown as follows:

Landreth's Red Rock.—110 to 115 days from seed sowing to ripe fruit. A wonderfully fine variety, extraordinary solid, and free from an excess of water, smooth as an Apple, red as it is possible to be. No sort is its superior in texture or flavor. An extraordinarily heavy producer and an excellent shipper. Recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories as very showy and productive. Fine sorts, and profitable because of its great yield and little waste. Every grower who has raised it praises it above all others for its profitable qualities. **Undoubtedly the Finest Large Red Tomato now in use.**

Dwarf Champion, 100 days.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Grows like a tree. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. No seed at any price is superior to ours.



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomatoes.

Acme, 105 Days.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color reddish-purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere.

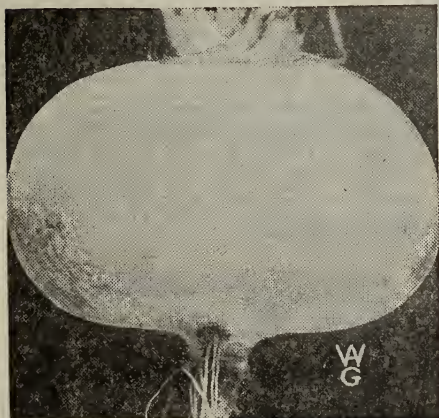
Ponderosa, 110 Days.—A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Very choice. The best stock to be had from anyone.

Buckeye, 110 Days.—Large, red-purple, solid, very showy. An astonishingly good smooth sort.

Early Detroit.—Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot.

Plant Turnips This Spring

Culture Don't overlook sowing a crop of Turnips this spring. It is just as important as the fall-sown crop. The spring-sown seed germinates more rapidly and the turnips are ready for use real early, for they are grown under more favorable conditions than during the fall. They are also more tender and sweeter than those grown in the fall. Sow thinly during February and March, depending upon the locality, covering the seed lightly. A very good seed bed is essential to hasten their growth, thus making them palatable or salable more readily, for slow growth means tough roots. Most truckers sow in rows two feet apart and thin out to a stand. The plants should be about three inches apart, and often five to six inches is not too far apart. The seed should be planted from one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep. For fall and winter use, sowing during July, August and September is preferable. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; four pounds to the acre.



Early White Flat Dutch.

Large Amber Globe.—One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Rutabaga, 80 Days.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit; flesh yellow, solid, deep purple.

Extra Early White Milan Turnip.—The Purple Top Milan is one of the most popular turnips for spring sowing, but in this new sort we have a splendid extra early turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh.

Pomeranian White Globe.—This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green.

Purple Top White Globe.—An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnips for market garden purposes.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top.

Cow Horn.—This variety is pure white except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and slightly crooked.

Early White Flat Dutch.—An excellent garden variety. The best for spring sowing.

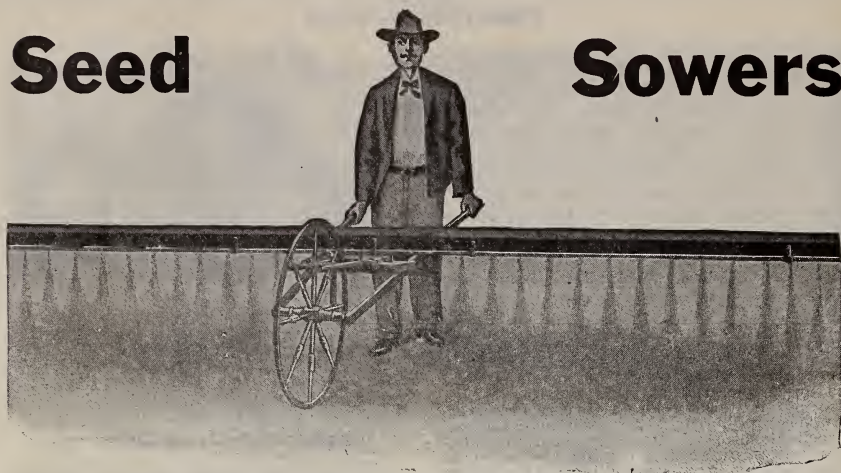
White Egg.—Belongs to the class of quick growing fall turnips, and for this purpose should be sown, in this latitude, between August 10 and 25.

Seven Top.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter.

Purple Top Strap Leaf.—Rapid grower and mild flavor, the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock.

Seed

Sowers



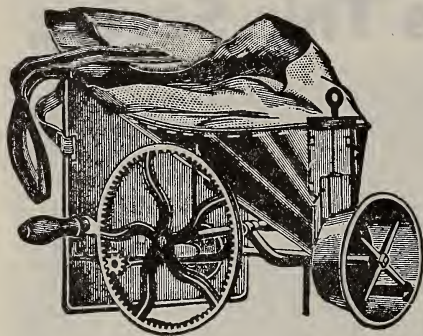
R. & W. Wheelbarrow Seeder

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machine for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa and other small seeds broadcast. **Run easily and sow evenly in windy weather.**

No. 12 Double Hopper Seeder sows all small seeds like clover, timothy, alfalfa,

turnip and rape; also chaffy seeds like red top, orchard grass and clean blue grass. Hopper 14 feet long. **Price, \$9.00, express prepaid.**

No. 3 Extra Deep Hopper, made especially for sowing Lespedeza seed, and sows all the seeds mentioned above just the same as the No. 12. It is also had in 14-foot hopper only. **Price, \$10.00, express prepaid.**



Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use mailed on application. **Price, \$3.50.**

Lespedeza Seed Saving Pan

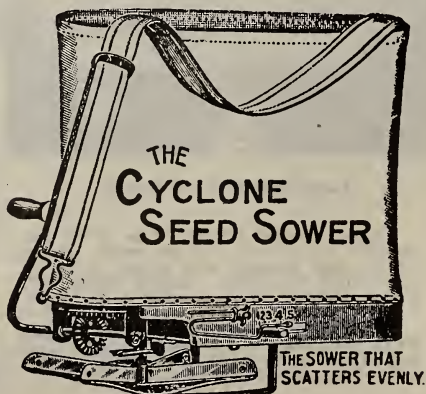
This is a contrivance that fastens on the cutter bar of the mowing machine and drags on the ground behind the cutter bar. The hay falls directly on this pan which has a perforated top, and the seed sift through while the hay falls off. The very best of

Lespedeza Seed is saved by this method as none of the immature seed fall off as the hay passes over. **Price, \$12.50 each, Express Prepaid.**

Cyclone Seed Sower

A Very Popular Seeder and Very Extensively Sold.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly even, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus it will be seen that one operator can sow from forty to sixty acres per day, according to the kind of seed. **Price, \$1.75 each.**



THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS EVENLY.

"Kant-Klog" Sprayers

A few seconds' working of the air pump thoroughly agitates the solution and charges the sprayer with compressed air. This being a very powerful and elastic force will, as soon as the thumb presses the "Shut-off," force out the liquid in the form of either a spray or a solid continuous stream as desired. After sprayer is charged you need not stop for anything; just walk along from one row to another, the machine will supply sufficient spray to enable you to do work as fast as you can walk. The great saving in time, labor and solution even on small sprayings will more than pay for this splendid machine the first month it is used, to say nothing of the big increase in crops as a result of spraying properly.

No Sprayer made will throw a spray of equal fineness farther than this machine will throw it.

The air pump is made of heavy brass, two inches in diameter. Hose couplings are solid brass, standard cut threads, ends heavily ribbed to prevent hose slipping off. Hose is high grade, three-ply, supported by a coiled spring, bell-shaped at outer end to prevent breaking. A safety valve is provided to allow air to escape after the necessary pressure has been obtained. The "Kant-Klog" nozzle furnished with this machine makes two bell sprays of different size, volume and fineness; one flat spray and two sizes of straight streams. The thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock is also furnished without extra cost. Sprayer holds between four and five gallons and can be carried either by carrier strap or air pump handle.

Price as described above, with galvanized steel body, brass air pump, hose, escape valve, "Kant-Klog" nozzle, thumb pressure Spring "Hose-Cock" and carrier strap.. \$5.25
Polished brass body with same attachments..... 7.55



A New Force Pump

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc.

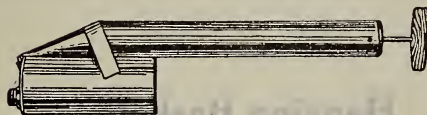
This Pump requires **no fastening of any kind**, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator needs do is to press the plunger down. **It rises of itself.**

The **All-Brass** suction working within a **brass cylinder** with all **Brass** Valves does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.

Everything except handle and hose are **Solid Brass**.

Price of Pump complete as shown in cut, **\$3.50**.

Hand Sprayer



Very useful in small gardens, green-houses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly.

Price, 50c. (Mailing weight, 3 lbs.)

Can also supply Type "A" spraying outfit as recommended by Mississippi Experiment Station at **\$11.00**, Type "B," **\$26.60**, f. o. b. Natchez.

Chatham Fanning Mills

Seventeen screens and riddles are furnished with each mill. With Bagger **\$38.00**, freight prepaid to your nearest railroad station, shipment from factory. Lespedeza attachment **\$5.00** extra. If Bagger not desired, deduct **\$5.00**. Every enterprising farmer should have a Chatham Fanning Mill for **grading, cleaning and separating** his seed. Write for circular giving full information about the Chatham Mill.

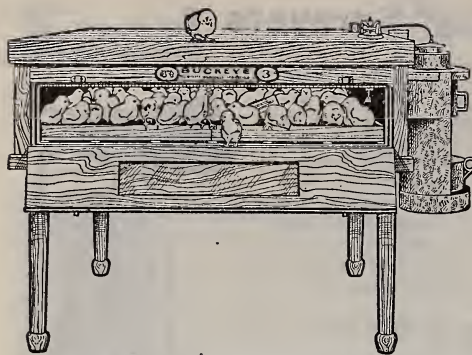
Rat Cure

A sure shot—guaranteed to do the work or money refunded—25c can.

No mixing, no odor. Write for literature.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Heard of Conkey Poultry Remedies, Haven't You? This is the world-famous line of specific remedies, something for every known poultry disease. Each remedy hits the nail on the head. Conkey remedies are scientific treatment. They do the work. That's why we back the manufacturer's guarantee and **return your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with results.** Write for literature.



ASK FOR 'A 'BUCKEYE' CATALOG

Or come in and let us show you how a Buckeye operates.

Buckeye Incubators

GUARANTEED

To Hatch More Chicks—And Better Chicks Than Any Other Incubator!

25 Years of Consistent Service Makes This Guarantee AN ASSURANCE.

The "Buckeye" is unquestionably the best incubator made. Our customers have proven that by comparative tests with all other brands. They never fail to hatch more chicks and better chicks.

Every "Buckeye" we sell is GUARANTEED to hatch more chicks and better chicks—and—

THEY NEVER COME BACK!

That's the Proof.

The "Buckeye" is recommended by all the Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. Made in seven sizes.

60 Eggs 110 Eggs 200 Eggs 600 Eggs
\$8.50 \$15.00 \$19.50 \$60.00

THE BIG POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE

"We never recommend anything we would not use ourselves."

The "STANDARD" Colony Brooder

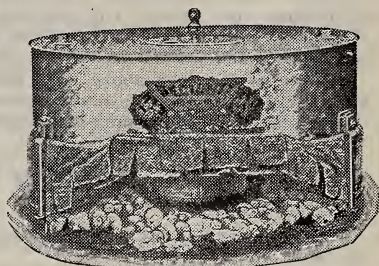
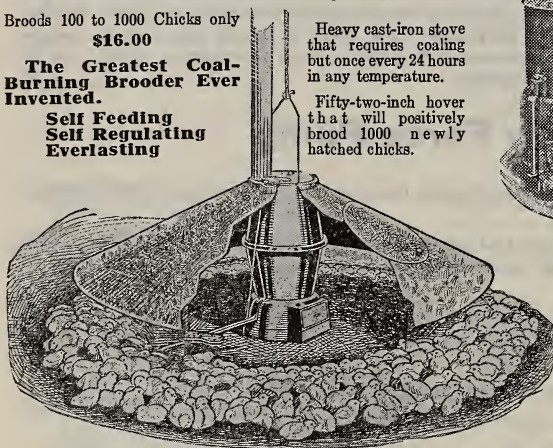
Broods 100 to 1000 Chicks only
\$16.00

The Greatest Coal-Burning Brooder Ever Invented.

Self Feeding
Self Regulating
Everlasting

Heavy cast-iron stove that requires coaling but once every 24 hours in any temperature.

Fifty-two-inch hover that will positively brood 1000 newly hatched chicks.



30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

The Standard Colony Brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any other brooder will do, and do it better. It is infinitely more satisfactory than brooders selling at twice the price. We are so positive that it cannot fail that we will permit you to try one for thirty days and write your own Money-Back Guarantee.

No questions asked if the Standard Colony Brooder does not suit you in every way. Used by over 11,000 large and small breeders.

Ask for illustrated "Standard" Catalog or send us your order and your own guarantee.

"SECURITY" PORTABLE BROODERS, \$12.50

The Oil Burner That Broods Like a Coal Burner. Capacity 100 to 150 Chicks.

Hanging Baskets

Hanging baskets are usually an abomination when it comes to watering them. They must be carried out of the house to be watered and usually need watering again about the time they are ready to be carried back.

The "Illinois" Self-Watering Hanging Baskets need watering not oftener than once a week and

"NEVER LEAK A DROP"

Drooping Vines attain an unusually luxuriant growth in these baskets. They may be hung by chains or cords or set on small table, tabouret or pedestal.

No.	Height	Width	Length	Water Capacity	Price
8	6 in.	8 in.	square	1 qt.	\$1.00
10	7 in.	10 in.	square	1 1/2 qts.	1.25
12	8 in.	12 in.	square	2 1/2 qts.	1.50
14	9 in.	14 in.	square	3 1/2 qts.	1.75

CHAINS FOR HANGING BASKETS

These are made of a Special Rust Proof galvanized material. Very strong, and will never rust or break. A stout ring 1 1/2 inches in diameter with 4 strands, each 20 inches long and each terminating with a strong "S" Hook. Price, 20 cents per set.

Extra length chain of the same kind 2 1/2 cents per foot. All prices f. o. b. Natchez.



ANY ONE CAN GROW FLOWERS
—NOW—

RUMBLE & WENSEL COMPANY
NATCHEZ, MISS.

NOTE:—OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH.

PLEASE FILL OUT THE BLANKS BELOW.

Dear Sirs: I think the following planters would appreciate the high grade seed you are selling, and I would suggest your sending them circulars and literature.

47

Fertilizers and Insecticides

Easy to Use :-: Sure in Resultfulness

HAVEN'T you often wished that you could obtain Fertilizers and Insecticides in *small, easily usable, quickly-available* units?

You *can*. The products of the Nitrate Agencies Company are put up that very way. Fertilizers in units as small as one pound. Insecticides in one-quarter pound packages. You

need only buy just *what* you need, just *when* you need it. Eliminates waste. Insures freshness.

N. A. C. products are made from *guaranteed pure* ingredients. Subjected to Government tests. Absolutely *sure* in their resultfulness.

Your order for any item below we will promptly fill.

The Universal Fertilizer

The result of many years' study and research in Fertilizing. Is so compounded that it can be applied with safety to *any* soil in *any* climate to anything that grows.

It's an *all round* plant food that you can *depend* on for satisfaction. Truly a boon to the amateur grower, as well as the professional.

Other N. A. C. Fertilizers

Analysis: Ammonia 4%. Phosphoric Acid 8%. Potash 2%.

1 lb. cartons.....	\$.25
5 lb. ".....	.75
10 lb. bags.....	1.25
25 lb. ".....	2.50
50 lb. ".....	4.50
100 lb. ".....	6.00

N. A. C. BRAND LAWN ENRICHER

Analysis: Ammonia, 4%, Phosphoric Acid, 8%.

5 lb. tin.....	\$.75
10 lb. bag.....	1.00
25 lb. ".....	2.00
50 lb. ".....	3.50
100 lb. ".....	5.50

Vitrio Insecticides and Fungicides

(Manufactured by the N. A. Co.)

VITRIO—BORDO (PASTE)

Specially compounded Bordeaux Mixture—efficient.

	Per lb.
100 lb. bbls.....	\$0.18
50 lb. kits.....	.19
25 lb. kits.....	.20
10 lb. pkgs.....	.21
5 lb. pkgs.....	.22
1 lb. pkgs.....	.25

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER

30-33% Arsenic Oxide

	Wholesale	Retail
	Per lb.	Per lb.
200 lb. bbls.....	\$0.24	\$0.30
100 lb. bbls.....	.25	.31
50 lb. kits.....	.26	.32
25 lb. kits.....	.27	.33
10 lb. pkgs.....	.28	.34
5 lb. pkgs.....	.29	.36
1 lb. pkgs.....	.30	.38

What They Say

Harrisonburg, La., Oct. 4, 1917.

Last spring I bought of you some Southern Burr Clover and Lespedeza Seed—both, I am glad to say, germinated well; could not ask for better seed.—J. C. S.

Tutwiler, Miss., April 24, 1917.

I was so well pleased with hedge plants and rose bushes, even if two of my rose bushes did die. Want my friends here to become better acquainted with you, hence the names I am sending you.—Mrs. H. B. F.

Star Hill, La., September 13, 1917.

The Surcropper Seed Corn you sold me beat anything I ever saw. It is the finest and best all-purpose Corn I ever saw, and you ought to get a big lot of it and see that it is pure for next spring.

You shall have all of my seed orders and I shall always recommend you to all planters as being the most reliable, straightest people I ever saw.—C. F.

Holly Springs, Miss., May 16th, 1917.

Thanks for the check received. Such honorable prompt business as you do will always give you customers, and if we live until another season, if you can furnish me sound Mosby Corn, I want it.—Robt. C. McC.

McNeill, Miss., August 6, 1917.

I wish to write and tell you how well pleased I am with the seeds I purchased from you this spring, especially the Surcropper Corn. I am sure there is no Corn that will beat it, especially for high land. You can count me as a regular customer from now.—T. R. S.

Montgomery Ala., August 23rd, 1917.

It may be of interest to you to know that the yield from the Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed purchased from you last fall turned out to my entire satisfaction; the crop being early and the plants prolific.—L. W. A.

Pinckneyville, Miss., March 21st, 1917.

I think Surcropper Corn the best early Corn I ever planted.—B. M. McG.

Anna, Miss., June 21, 1917.

I am sending you a sample of Surcropper Corn to show it is excellent for early planting as well as late.

This Corn was planted on hill land about the middle of March. Had one rain on 11th of April. So you see it is a fine drouth-resisting corn.—C. E. L.

Gallman, Miss., July 17, 1917.

I have been a customer of yours for several years and have recommended your house to my neighbors for I know your seed are reliable. I planted some Ferguson's Yellow Dent Corn in March and in spite of a three months' drought it has made a fairly good crop.—D. M. M.

Lacour, La., Oct., 1916.

"The four varieties of Cotton Seed I purchased from you were planted on the last of April with the following results: Express variety, 3 acres—one bale; Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King, four acres—1,300 pounds lint cotton; Bank Account, three acres—1,400 pounds lint cotton; Wanemaker's Cleveland Big Boll, three acres—1,500 pounds lint cotton."—B. D.

Falkner, Miss., Sept., 1916.

"Will say I am well pleased with the Seed Corn I got from you. My New Era Corn is the best corn I have and is the best corn I have seen this season. Your Ferguson's Yellow Dent Corn is the best I have ever had on this same ground, as I planted it on thin upland. I can cheerfully recommend Rumble & Wensel Co."—G. W.

Dentville, Miss., Sept., 1916.

"We planted your Mosby Prolific Seed Corn this season and it has proven a success. We like it very much."—D. M. C.

Science Hill, Ky., Sept., 1916.

"I got a very fair stand from the Mosby Prolific Corn you sent me. The corn was the talk of the passers by. I was surprised at its large growth, stalks 15 feet high, two and three ears on same.—J. J. B.

Leonville, La., Sept., 1916.

"The Seed Corn bought from you in the spring made a good showing. The White Corn New Era made as much as 52 bushels per acre and the Ferguson's Yellow Dent 45 to 50 bushels on ordinary land; the Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton made about 450 pounds lint cotton per acre."—O. R.

Eldorado, Miss., Sept., 1916.

"The Lespedeza Seed I purchased of you gave perfect satisfaction. Lespedeza on this plat failed previous season on account of poor seed. Your seed germinated perfectly."—L. V. R.

Weir, Miss., Sept., 1916.

"Seed I ordered from you gave perfect satisfaction."—E. F. J.

Lorman, Miss., Sept., 1916.

"My yield from your Express Seed was good. Had about twelve acres in."—D. M. C.

Vaiden, Miss., Sept., 1916.

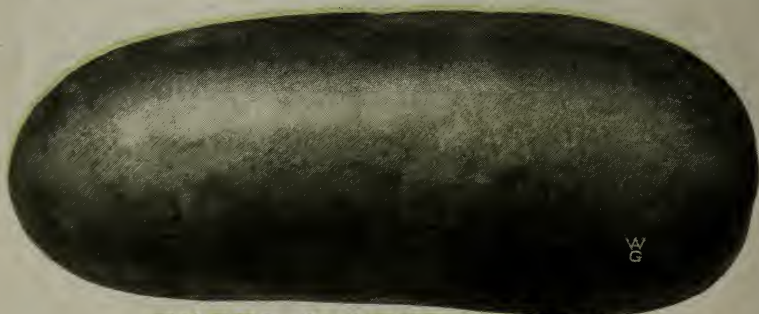
"I have just finished baling 1,000 bales of as pretty a lot of Lespedeza Hay as I have ever seen—crop raised from your Lespedeza Seed. I don't think I am more than two-thirds through; about 20 or 22 acres."—H. A. H.



ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY SWEET CORN



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE



EXCEL WATERMELON

1865  1918
RUMBLE & WENSEL CO.
 SEED SPECIALISTS
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI